The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 57 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
March,	Egypt	8000	—	—
18th "	Kaiser (a)	9000	—	—
20th "	Saxette	6000	Medina	12500
27th "	Arabia	8000	—	—
3rd April	Saxette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	—	—
17th "	Saxette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Persia	8000	—	—
1st May				

(a) Will not carry passengers from Bombay.

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. TROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure.
Rosa Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	24th Feb.	7th March.
Yamashiro	T Terada	3785	11th March	23rd March
Rosa Maru	S. Yukui	2987	20th March	31st March
KanagawaMaru	E. Tazawa	6238	29th March	10th April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

41, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris	9230	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Calcutta	7636	...	5th May
City of Poona	7474	12th May	—
City of Birmingham	7497	5th June	—

Fares	1st class Single.	1st class Returns	2nd class Single	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.,

Subscribed Capital ... ——— £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box 151.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA"	2,185,	Tuesday,	9th	March
"KASARA,"	1,195,	Thursday,	11th	March §C. M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday	12th	March Direct

§Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th March via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on 11th March calling at Verawal and Mangrole, Karachi, Pasin, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALTANA," 2,998 tons, about 18th March calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

8th March, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J.L.Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	4th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	.....	24th April, 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	580	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,421
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric...fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our:—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj) Dr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market E-16

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital	Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve	Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to SETH GHARIBDAS, Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

WATCH REPAIRING

PAR EXCELLENCE

BRICKLEHURST MANOR;
STONEGATE,
November 11th, 1914.

DEAR SIRS,

In March last one of your watch-makers regulated my..... watch, and in common fairness to him I think he should know that he has done an extraordinary piece of work. I set my watch to Greenwich time at.....in the Strand on May 4th, and this day November 11th it was 25 seconds slow. I would not say that the watch was out even to this small amount, as I have noticed that when the standard clock differs from my watch they generally come into agreement without the latter being altered. Anyhow, allowing that the watch has lost 25 seconds in six months, I think timekeeping to within a minute a year is almost incredible.

Yours faithfully,

The original of this letter and the signature of the author (a well-known high official of Bombay now retired) may be seen at our establishment when required during business hours.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tientain
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 272, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretaries and Treasurers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p. m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Plumassiers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madams Semloh's Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 2589

D. C. BOTTLEWALA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5478.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—TYPIST, matriculated preferred. Salary Rs. 15-20 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5654

WANTED a HEAD CLERK and Accountant for the District Engineer's office of the Bakarganj District Board on a salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by annual increment of Rs. 4. Only passed 4th Grade Accountants need apply.
Applications will be received by undersigned up to 20th March, 1915.
H. O'BRIEN, C.E., M.S.E.,
District Engineer, Barisal, East Bengal. 3130

WANTED a GATE KEEPER for the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. The services of a retired Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer preferred, salary Rs. 60—10—100 without quarters. Applications which should be addressed to the Superintendent will be received up to the 12th of March and should be accompanied by copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent,
Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore. 3127

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of LECTURER in Needlework and Dressmaking to teachers in European Schools.
Salary Rs. 300 per mensem.
The appointment will at first be temporary for one year. The classes are to start in Madras in July next.
Applicants should state their age and qualifications and should enclose copies of testimonials. Applications should reach this office by the 1st April, 1915.
J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European,
and Training Schools, Madras.
Office of the Inspector of
European and Training Schools, Madras.
Dated 22nd February, 1915. 3209

WANTED an ENGINEER for the Darjeeling Municipality on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 700 by annual increments of Rs. 20 with free house, Electric-light allowance and Rs. 60 pony allowance a month. Electrical and Sanitary experience indispensable.
Agreement will be for 5 years but will be renewable. Three months' notice on either side will be required to terminate the Agreement.
Applications with copies of Diplomas and certificates to be submitted to J. T. Rankin, Esquire, I.C.S., Chairman, Darjeeling Municipality.
F. A. MOLLER.
Vice-Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Darjeeling, the 20th February 1915. 3210

WANTED—For the Locomotive Department, Federated Malay States Railways, two Eurasian Under Foremen, pay $70 per month on probation for one year, if services retained annual increments of $5 per month to maximum of $95 per month and further prospects to good men.
Passage 2nd Class India to Penang refunded after six months' satisfactory service.
One man to have a thorough knowledge of carriage and wagon repairs in Central Workshops.
Other to be thoroughly conversant with Loco Depot work and routine and capable of assisting European Locomotive Foreman.
Age not to exceed 35; single men preferred.
Application, which must bear 1 anna stamp, to be sent to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railways, Sentul, Selangor. 3208

WANTED.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and SALESMAN. Apply personally. VALIMAHOMED & CO., Chuckla Street. 5639

WANTED.—GOOD SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Previous experience essential. Apply with particulars to JOHN RICHARDS & Co., 11, Esphinstone Circle, Fort. 5649

ADVERTISER residing in Bombay desires to get in touch with a gentleman well versed in structural mechanics, evenings only. Reply to 'XZ,' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5655

WANTED those in need of Employment to study our "VOICE OF THE FORTUNE" before going elsewhere. Write to-day for a free copy. PUNJAB SERVICE PROCURING AGENCY, DELHI. 5494

WANTED appointment by Hindu youth as ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER, BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT TYPIST. Have acquired Bank and Mercantile House experience. Write stating salary offered and place of appointment to AMIN and COMPANY, Sinar. (Baroda.). 5651

WANTED by April 1st—Middle-aged European Nurse for boy aged five and girl aged two for first six months afterwards only for latter. Hills summer, Camp during winter. Good needle-woman preferred.—Apply stating wages required to MRS. BULL, c/o CANALS, Saharanpur. 3211

WANTED.—CHIEF AGENTS in Karachi Ahmedabad, Goa, etc., to represent Tom Victor and Co., in their Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Jams, Condiments, Cocoa, Arrowroot, Snuff, Ham, Bacon, Sausages, and Cajunuts. Apply to TOM VICTOR AND CO., Mangalore, South India. Bombay Agents, C. E. BROWNSON AND CO., House No. 6, Cheria, Thanna. 5637

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED.—Wanted immediately at La MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, a TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MASTER, able to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to trained teachers. Salary Rs. 150, per month with free quarters. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc., to—THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College,
Lucknow.

WANTED—A dragoman for the Political Agency and Consulate, Muscat, Arabia. Applicant must have accurate knowledge of Arabic and English, both colloquial and written. Preference given to candidate with knowledge of Penal Codes and office routine. Post non-pensionable. Pay Rs. 125-5-150 per mensem with free quarters and certain amount of fees. Selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.—Apply at once to the POLITICAL AGENT, Muscat. 3206

WANTED a CIVIL ENGINEER for the charge of the Public Works Department of the Manipur State, Assam. Must be pure European, fully qualified, and preference will be given to applicants having some experience in Waterworks. Pay Rs. 500—20—600, fixed travelling allowance Rs. 70, free furnished house, will be required to keep a motor or motor cycle. Applications, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to—
J. C. HIGGINS, I. C. S.,
Vice-President of the Manipur State Darbar.
Imphal, Manipur State, Assam. 3120

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to dispose off their furniture in lot will find it to their advantage to apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 5612

FOR Rs. 5 only, you can obtain the world's best TYPEWRITER with all the latest improvements. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 4 B, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY consisting of bungalows, chawls, stable &c., in one of the best localities of Bombay (Girgaum). Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 127 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5422

FOR SALE.—Valuable Building Plots at Palli Hill, Bandra. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Solicitors, High Court,
at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort. 5577

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two double rooms with board, outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 5588

TO LET.—Large Bungalow, Mosaic flooring, ten bed rooms, large sitting, and drawing rooms with outhouses, two kitchens with extensive garden, five minutes from Mahim Station, from May next, rent Rupees 225. Apply to Box No. 176, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5641

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLAT in BEACH MANOR, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. 5634

MAHABLESHWAR.—Well furnished and well situated bungalow to let. Apply to ADARJEE & BROS. 5653

TO LET—STALLS for horse and carriage Rs. 12, stall only for horse Rs. 6, stall for Motor Rs. 12, in Goa Street and Frere Road. Apply CARSINATH'S OFFICE Oak Lane, Fort. 5659.

TO BE LET—On Pedder Road, NAROTAMDAS MANSION, belonging to the estate of the late Sir Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Kt. For Rent etc. apply to NAGINDAS P. MEHTA, 18, Church Gate Street, Fort. 5598

TO BE LET.—THIRD FLOOR (one big hall two side rooms and cook rooms etc.,) rent Rs. 120 wholly or in parts, open on east and west in Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School, Hornby Road. Apply to SECRETARY G. T. CHARITIES, Holichakla, Fort. 5650

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANEK CHAPSEY of Bombay Jain Bania retired merchant. .....Deceased.
LUKHAMSEY HIRJI MEISHERI, B.A., LL.B., a Pleader and 2 VASANJI KESHAWJI, a merchant both residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay, both of Bombay Jain Banias trustees Sahera Derasar Funds. ...Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hunded and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 27th day of February, 1915.
Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
5644

BHAVNAGAR RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1915. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 1.
Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by the Manager Bhavnagar Railway, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.
The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the competion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.
The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.
All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.
S. R. IYER,
Offg. Store-keeper,
Bhavnagar Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 4th March 1915.
5652.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.'s OFFICE on MONDAY, March 8th, 1915, at 6-0 p.m.
BUSINESS.
To consider the Report of the Committee, and
To pass the Accounts for the season, 1913-14.
L. H. SAVILE.,
Honorary Secretary.
5645

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 10th March, 1915, to 2nd April, 1915 both days inclusive.
The annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in London on 18th March 1915.
5656

THE IDEAL EASTERN DIARY FOR 1915.

Printed on fine paper in Foolscap, Quarto and Octavo sizes, giving English and corresponding Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan dates and replete with valuable up-to-date information dealing with a variety of subjects, useful tables ready reckoners, absolutely necessary for every-day reference, on sale at "The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay." 4983

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p. m.
HANSFORD & READ
Cleverest of Entertainers.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
"DAVID GARRICK"
Strong West End Cast and perfect Photography.
THE RATS AND THE RATTERS
German Fleet in Kiel and Hydroplanes that got at it.
KINEMACOLOR
A fine Film of the Serbian Army at War.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
and ROYAL MENAGERIE.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TUESDAY 9th MARCH
AT 9-30 p. m.
LOCATION NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION.
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF FOUR YEARS
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
RETURNS TO BOMBAY.
Bigger, Better, Brighter than ever.
'HARMSTON'
THE APEX
THE CRUX
THE ACME
THE ALPHA OMEGA
OF ALL THAT STANDS FOR PERFECTION IN THE CIRCUS WORLD.
A GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
Secured from every Quarter of the Globe—presenting a
Programme never before attempted in the East.
OUR MENAGERIE CONSISTS OF
Performing Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Emu, Baboons, Monkeys, Dogs, Etc.
SEE
OUR BEAUTIFUL ARAB STALLIONS & PERFORMING PONIES.
First Matinee Saturday Afternoon March 13
DOORS OPEN 3, COMMENCE 4 p.m.
Children Half Price to Matinees only.
Booking at Circus tent daily between the hours of 9 and 12 and 4 and 6 p.m.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Full Box, 6 Seats	Rs.	20
Single Seat Box	,,	4
First Chairs	,,	3
Second Chairs	,,	2
Stalls	,,	1
Gallery (Indians only)	As.	8

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half price to the Stalls and Second Chairs.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor
R. ALTON & W. SYMONS, Agents.

In Aid of
THE LATE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S
MEMORIAL FUND.
THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE
Hindu-Gujerati Amateurs.
"RAINO-PARWAT"
(Gujerati)
EMPIRE THEATRE
Tuesday, 9th March, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy.
The Hon. Mr. Pattani.
Hon. Mr. Laloobhai Shah.
Mr. J. B. Petit.
Sir Bhalchandra Krishana.
Dr. Nadgir, M. S.
Dr. Judah, M. D.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
Sir Vithaldas Thackersey.
Mr. Ratan Tata.
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson.
Dr. A. K. Dalal, F. R. C. S.
Mr. Ratansy Dharamsey.
Dr. M. V. Mehta.,
and others.
TICKETS COULD BE HAD AT—
Dr. Gidh's Dispensary,
Girgaum Back Road.
Dr. Merchant's Dispensar
Bhuleshwy, ar
NAROTTUM MORARJI GOKULDAS
Y. D. GIDH, L. M. & S.,
A. G. MERCHANT, L. M. S.,
Hon. Secretarie..

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL
Tuesday, 16th March
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Another Great Attraction in Film Masterpiece.
DANIEL FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Celebrated and world-renowned Film Favourite
MISS MARY PICKFORD
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6,000 Feet, in Four Parts.
A Drama of Tangled Lives interwoven with the Mist of the sea.
MARY PICKFORD is everybody's favourite. The name itself is well-known to the world as an excellent "Star" of the U. S. A.
This is a very pathetic emotional and heart-rending drama, in which Mary Pickford plays a tragic role, Softened by her bewitching protrayal.
3 Shows of 1½ Hours.
1st Show 6-45 to 8-15; 2nd Show 8-30 to 10; 3rd Show 10-15 to 11-45.
Saturday and Sunday. { Prize Show—5 to 6-30. Extra Show—11-45 to 1-15.

THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.
PERFORMANCE.
Under the distinguished Patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord & Lady WILLINGDON
The Pupils of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will give
A GRAND VARIETY PERFORMANCE
In aid of the WOMEN'S BRANCH
BOMBAY WAR RELIEF FUND
AT THE
EMPIRE THEATRE
Bastion Road, Fort,
On Friday, the 26th March 1915
at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)
The Programme will consist of National Anthems of the Allies, a cantata in costumes, Action Songs, Musical Drill, Guzarati Play, Recitations, Garbe, Tableaux
&c. &c.
Plan and Reserved Tickets at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.
Stalls, Reserved Seats at Rs. 4 & Rs. 3
Dress Circle do .. ,, 3 & Rs. 2
Rest of the House at Re. 1 & 8 annas
No Half Prices.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
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Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER.
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,900

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 45,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper Rs
The Russian Army from within	1 14	1 8
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Jena or Sedan? French Victory or German	1 8	
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"Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
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Booksellers and Publishers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Dun headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17.

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SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia; Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below.)—

Gowalia Tank Road,

Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,

Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate,

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FREE ON APPLICATION

FOR PRINCES & RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot. Kathiawar.

Splitting headache, can't think, can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C-16

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6

Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Baroda	Horscroft	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

March 6.

Budrie	Hawes	Aden & Mossowah
Losna	Nielsen	Calcutta.

The following vessels received Port clearance on Friday and Saturday.

Steamers:—Budrie for Aden and Mossawah.
" Losna for Colombo Madras and Calcutta
" Tosan Maru for Kobe.
" Abydos for Genoa
" Caledonia for London
" Pundua for Durban.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,124 tons, Captain Anderson, sailed yesterday for Durban and East African ports, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tosan Maru, 2,397 tons, Captain Nakano, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Singapore with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,937 tons, Captain E. L. Davies, sailed yesterday for Genoa, and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

S. S. Budrie:—The steamer Budrie, 1,613 tons, Captain H. B. Hawes, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Mussowa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Losna:—The steamer Losna, 2,665 tons, Captain S. B. Nielsen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta and other ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, Captain Horscroft arrived here on Saturday from the Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, March, 6th 1915.

A. Steinturm	Wilson	W. & A. G & Co
B. Queen Amelie	McKey	M. M. & Co
C R City of Cairo	Parker	K. Nixon
D & E Tosan Maru	Nakona	N. Y. Kaisha.
F Argyll	Wood	W. & A. Graham & Co
H Lawoe	Smith	D. M. Khundwani
M Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
N Dido	Wilkinson	J. F & Co

At the 30 ton Crane Wharf.

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co
K. Natravati	Abulkem	
M. Ponani	Suleman	
L. Sabarmati	Sabudin	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris	Campbell	K. Nixon & Co
3 Dalsi Maru	Pama	H. A. v. Hoosein
4 Losna	Velson	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Pundua	Andreason	M. M. & Co
6 Alesia	Green	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Newby Hall	Lloyd	K. N. & Co
8 Java Maru	Fuchigami	N. Y. Kaisha
9 New Zealand Transport	Falck	T. M. & Co
12. Taman Maru	Kakayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
16 Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jhangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
3 Porto de Savona	E. Zingl	M. Italiana
4 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Henderson	W. & A. G. & Co
20 Talyadi	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
21 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
22 Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Brownfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtenay	
Kincraig	Abbott	
Karanga	Pattison	
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Nardonake	Hunn	
Sikh	Elliott	
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 57 bales cotton fly, S. Byramjee; 25 bales wool, R. M. Kooka; 2 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 45 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales wool, Manubhai and Co.; 10 bales wool, B. Hurbhum.

City of Paris (s) 2,660 cwts., cotton seed cake, Breul and Co.; 242 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 350 cwts. khismiss, S. Hansraj and Co.; 500 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 9,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

City of Cairo (s) 125 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Steinturm (s) 1,500 tons, manganese ore, The Sivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Cairo (s) 1,858 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

City of Cairo (s) 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Alesia (s) 1,560 cwts. kardee seed, R. Purshottam.

FOR HAVRE.

Steinturm (s) 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR HULL.

New Zealand Transport (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 4,002 cwts. cotton seed, Arjoon Khimjee.

FOR NAPLES.

Daisai Maru (s) 1,500 tons manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Toman Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

Java Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Toman Maru (s) 195 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 1,914 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Toman Maru (s) 87 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.; 836 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 331 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Java Maru (s) 276 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 2 cases perfumery oil, E. Abdullally; 2 cwts. red raisins, Cheungtai; 60 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 59 cwts. sharkfins, 4 cwts. fishmaws, A. Chugia and Co.; 225 cwts. angoor, S. Hansraj and Co.; 90 cwts. myrabolums, 37 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Queen Amelie from Moulmein, Agents M. M. and Co.—37,030 bags rice, 99 bags 37 cases 372 baskets 141 jottas dry ginger, 155 cases 30 chests tea, 20 bags cow hides, 25 bags goat skins, 31 bundles sharkfins, 25 bags coffee, 31 bags coffee husks, 133 bags poonac, 300 bundles 184 coils coir rope, 231 jottas coir yarn, 26 bundles chillies, 6 bundles mats, 10 bales fibre, 5 bundles stone moss, 2 bags coculus-indicus, 1,344 pieces sleepers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 6.

Except for a few falls of rain in Upper Assam and Tenasserim the weather has been dry. Dibrugarh reports two inches of rain.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

SIMLA, March 7.

A few light falls of rain are reported chiefly from Assam. A fresh disturbance from the west is giving cloud in North-west India, but up to the present has given no precipitation of importance. Temperature is rising in front of the disturbance.

Forecast:—Some precipitation along North-west Frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th March 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Allahabad during the day and at Agra and Jhansi at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Sind but drier in west Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred on the north Madras coast; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few showers are possible in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 6th of March, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of part 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of part 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Part 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	67.3	54.9	78	..	5.57	—4.12
Jask	79.6	63.1	84	..	0.40	—2.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.5	56.7	50	..	0.32	—0.92
Rawalpindi	75.9	45.7	64	..	7.35	1.27
Lahore	82.6	51.2	69	..	3.61	0.92
Hissar	84.7	53.5	51	..	2.47	..
Ambala	81.7	49.1	63	..	3.76	—1 07
Delhi	80.3	57.8	53	..	7.66	5 23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.7	55.0	53	..	4.29	2.92
Mainpuri	85.3	52.2	63	..	2.17	0.17
Jhansi	88.6	57.8	50	..	2.07	0.50
Cawnpore	85.2	54.9	77	..	2.22	0.41
Allahabad	83.1	56.5	63	..	3.58	1.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.1	58.6	61	..	0.59	—0.34
Karachi	78.4	67.9	78	..	0.66	—0.61
Ajmer	85.9	54.3	46	..	2.87	1.80
Jaipore	87.2	56.1	46	..	1.99	0.77
Kotah	89.6	61.0	36	..	4.79	3.93
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	60.0	87	..	1.34	0.93
Dwarka	77.6	68.7	79	..	0.46	—0.22
Veraval	86.4	62.8	72	..	0.68	0.23
Rajkot	90.4	61.8	87	..	0.41	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	90.0	63.8	59	..	0.06	—0.41
Surat	91.5	64.5	65	..	0.79	0.46
Ahmedabad	94.7	63.3	36	..	0	—0.35
Deesa	93.5	56.0	45	..	0.81	0.34
Neemuch	86.1	55.8	32	..	4.07	3.35
Indore	85.1	57.6	36	..	2.18	1.31
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.9	57.3	78	..	2.52	0.23
Saugor	83.8	62.0	48	0.01	2.05	0.07
Hoshangabad	86.8	61.2	79	..	3.47	1.86
Khandwa	85.4	61.3	65	..	3.01	1.95
Akola	88.0	60.9	65	..	4.49	2.72
Amraoti	86.8	67.3	37	..	3.98	2.12
Nagpur	86.6	59.1	56	..	4.75	2.62
Chanda	88.8	60.2	66	..	5.35	3.33
Raipur	84.9	60.1	58	..	2.47	0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	71.8	75	..	1.12	0.55
Ratnagiri	83.9	69.9	77	..	0.54	—0.16
Mormugao	84.9	72.7	85	..	1.58	0.39
Karwar	84.5	68.0	91	..	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	60.1	53	..	3.92	3.08
Ahmednagar	88.5	60.5	45	..	2.02	0.75
Poona	90.3	61.9	66	..	0.65	—0.47
Sholapur	89.8	68.8	58	..	6.56	5.05
Bijapur	88.4	63.1	65	..	5.45	4.11
Belgaum	82.5	59.7	67	..	4.93	2.99
Ahmedabad	86.4	61.5	39	..	3.16	1.95
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.3	63.6	72	..	4.26	2.82
Hyderabad	86.8	67.5	74	..	3.70	2.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	68.7	66	..	3.61	0.24
Calicut	89.2	72.1	66	..	9.34	2.81
Cochin	89.7	75.7	74	..	19.81	10.41
Colombo	88.8	75.4	96	..	24.83	0.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.2	72.5	91	0.15	5.66	—1.05
Bellary	94.0	70.8	71	..	4.17	1.86
Cuddapah	93.4	74.4	86	..	9.37	4.56
Madras	88.2	78.3	87	..	24.24	4.68
Bangalore	87.0	67.0	86	..	3.48	—0.31
Coimbatore	92.2	69.8	75	..	7.52	2.18
Trichinopoly	92.1	75.0	88	..	7.08	—1.78
Nagapatam	86.3	76.3	84	..	22.07	—7.07

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	6	m 1 52	23 3	6	m 7 56	15 1
		2 46a	27 9		8 16a	18 10
SU	7	m 2 31	27 3	7	m 8 41	15 8
		3 43a	26 10		9 12a	20 3
M.	8	m 3 10	25 11	8	m 9 40	16 7
		4 56a	25 11		10 31a	21 2
TU.	9	m 4 20	24 9	9	m 11 0	17 7
		6 34a	23 7			
W	10	m 5 51	23 10	10	m 1 6	21 9
		8 15a	26 0		0 28a	18 0
TH.	11	m 7 47	23 11	11	m 2 41	20 9
		9 10a	26 11		2 5a	17 11
F.	12	m 9 0	24 11	12	m 3 32	19 6
		10 2a	27 5		3 10a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 6 (Saturday)	" 6h. 55m.	" 6h. 47m
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 54m.	" 6h. 47m
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 47m
" 9 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 53m.	" 6h. 47m
" 10 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 52m.	" 6h. 48m
" 11 (Thursday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 48m
" 12 (Friday)	" 6h. 51m.	" 6h. 48m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915, Feb. 14th, 10h. 1.0m. a.m. First Quarter 1915, Feb. 22nd, 8h. 38-8m. a.m. Full Moon, 1915, March 2nd, 0h. 2-6m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 March 8th, 5h. 57-6m. a.m.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Indo-British institution was held on Saturday afternoon in the school compound, Hornby Road, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The annual report, which was prepared by the committee, among other things stated as follows:—

In making our annual report the first point that comes to mind in connection with the school is, as usual, finance. In a negative way the year 1914 might be called fairly satisfactory in this respect. The treasurer has not had an overdraft at the bank during the year, nor did he have to ask for the payment of part of the Government grant before its usual time of payment after the annual inspection. In these two respects 1914 has been better than some former years.

The receipts briefly stated were as follows:—Voluntary Contributions:—Rs. 7,986-0-6; Government Grants:—Rs. 12,360-1-9; School Fees:—Rs. 4,000; Interest:—Rs. 3,036-1-10; Miscellaneous Receipts:—Rs. 1,414-7-1; and grant towards endowment from the G. I. P. Railway to increase the value of their five nominations Rs. 8,640.

The sum of Rs. 8,640/- is the promised increase in the value of the five nominations of the G. I. P. Railway sanctioned in the report for 1913. In this connection we are glad to be able to report that the B. B. and C. I. Railway have promised to increase the value of their nomination from Rs. 4,115/- to Rs. 5,700/-. Apart from the capital sum in aid of endowment the increase in the income is Rs. 4,600/-. This is explained by the larger Government Grants. Receipts under the heading of voluntary contributions are Rs. 2,315/- less than last year. It seems certain that the decrease is due to the war for the receipts for the last six months were more than Rs. 3,000/- less than for the first six months.

The discussions with regard to the moving of the school from its present site have been continued during the year and a scheme for moving into Salsette has been outlined and submitted to Government and is at present under consideration.

The school children at the outset went through an interesting programme of music and drill, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

The Lord Bishop then addressed the gathering. He said that they were greatly satisfied with the continuous progress of the school. The reports of the inspectors and inspectresses seemed to be better and better every year, and that reflected very great credit on the head-master, Mr. Morgan, and Miss Spooner, and upon all the staff. All that they could hope and wish was that the school might yet show better and better results every year. There was one thing in the report which made it exceptional, and it was the same thing that made everything exceptional this year. It was the war. They read for the first time of the great falling off in the contributions to the school funds, and he hoped that that was only a temporary effect of the war. This charity was one which had appealed to the hearts of the people of Bombay, and it had been so loyally supported in the past that he asked the public with confidence not to let it drop or suffer by the strain that was put upon them all by the war.

On the minds of school children, the Bishop said he wished to impress three things—protection of the weak (as England had done in this war by fighting against the greatest bully that had ever existed in the nations of Europe) honour and tenacity, and said that if they acquired these virtues they would be worthy of the name of the race they bore.

Mrs. Palmer then distributed the prizes, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Bishop and Mrs. Palmer, and the singing of the National Anthem.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay, Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 6th March, 1915, was 30·138 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th March 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4, a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.950	Inches
Temperature of Air ...	78.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	72.3	"
Dew Point ...	69.9	"
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.769	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10 ...	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air ...	84.0	"
Minimum do. do. ...	72.3	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	NNW N NE, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight ...	139	Miles.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,

Chief Agents,

17-19, Church Gate Street.

Fort, Bombay.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

MARCH 15th Commences **MARCH 15th**

WE ARE POSITIVELY CLOSING OUR BUSINESS

The SALE of LADIES' UNDERWEAR COMMENCIES FROM TO-DAY. The whole stock will be displayed at prices lower than warehouse cost, all fresh and new.

UNTIL WE COMMENCE OUR SALE

25% off our Usual Prices 25%

WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL ORDERS TAKEN IN

THE COSTUME DEPARTMENT

HENCE LADIES REQUIRING SMART FROCKS SHOULD

SEIZE THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

To replenish their Wardrobe.

Stanley Humphreys & Co

COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS

Waterloo Mansions. **BOMBAY.**

CIGARETTES DE LUXE.

ABDULLAS.

(New Bond Street, LONDON

As supplied to the Principal Clubs and Messes in India since the last 20 years.

Price List on receipt of a Post Card. Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Bombay Agents **D. MERWAN & Co.,** Medows Street, FORT.

***Sole Agents in India.*—Messrs. GRINDLY & Co**

Double-Sided Zonophone Records for March 1915.

12-Inch, Rs. 3-0. 10-Inch, Rs. 2-0.

12-INCH RECORDS.

Miss Violet Oppenshaw (Contralto), with Piano and 'Cello Obbligato.

A 153 { 043075 A Summer Night — *Goring Thomas*; 043076 Serenata (Angel's Serenade) — *Braga*

Mr. J. Hislop (Tenor), with Piano.

A 154 { 042070 Goodbye — *Tosti*; 042071 Queen of the Earth — *Pinsuti*

Black Diamonds Band.

A 155 { 040107 Mignon, Selection, Part I — *Thomas*; 040108 Mignon, Selection, Part II — *Thomas*

10-INCH RECORDS.

Black Diamonds Band and Cornet Solo.

Z 1372 { 45032 Absent — *Metcalf*; 45033 The English Rose (*Arr. by Dan Godfrey*) — *E. German*

Can only be had from :—

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,

23, Church Gate Street. Telephone No. 2657.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

Liverpool, March 5th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,500
„ Imports	53,000
Mid. Americans	4.99
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.90
New York Official noon call May ..	8.62
„ „ July ..	8.83
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. May ..	8.31
„ „ July ..	8.52

Liverpool, March 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	12,000
Mid Americans	5.05
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.90

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 5th.

Opening Tone ..	Quiet.
Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	53,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.89	4.88
June-July.	4.93	4.92
July-Aug.	4.98	4.97
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.12	5.11
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.19	5.18

Liverpool, March 6th.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.89	4.94
June-July	4.93	4.98
July-Aug.	4.99	5.04
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.13	5.18
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.20	5.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 5th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.89	4.89
June-July.	4.93	4.93
July-Aug.	4.98	4.99
Aug.-Sept.	....	....
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.12	5.13
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.19	5.20

Liverpool, March 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.89	4.95
June-July	4.93	4.99
July-Aug.	4.99	5.06
Aug.-Sept.	....	....

LACTOMALTINE

The "par-excellence" of all food products, consisting of the richest cream and milk in a concentrated form combined with the finest extract of malt.

LACTOMALTINE

is an Ideal Flesh-former, surpass- ing in that it is not only more palatable and eagerly taken, but more nutritious and strengthening.

LACTOMALTINE

is not only a perfect food in itself but acts as a digestive of other foods. It is taken in all ages and at all seasons of the year. Of all Chemists, and at

MADON SONS & Co.,

(THE ORIGINAL MADON'S)

Crawford Market, Bombay.

Phone No. 706.

Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.13	5.20
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.20	5.27

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Liverpool, March 3.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
4th March. Close	4.89	4.97	5.10½	5.19
5th March. Open	4.87	4.95	5.03½	5.17½
5th March Close	4.89	4.98	5.12	5.20
	—	pl. 1	pl. 1½	pl. 1

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.	Jan.
4th March. Close	7.02	7.23	7.50	7.61
5th March. Open	7.09	7.18	7.49	....
5th March. Close	7 09	7.19	7.49	7.60
	— 2	—01	— 1	—1

NEW YORK.

	Mch.	May.	July.	Oct.
3rd March. Close	8.50	8.60	8.92	8.18
4th March. „	8.38	8.56	8.80	9.07
5th March. 11 a.m	8.37	8.56	..	9.06
5th March 12 noon.	..	8.62	8.83	..
5th March. Close	8.43	8.69	8.90	9.67

NEW ORLEANS.

	May.	July
3rd March. Close	8.42	8.62
4th March. „	8.31	8.51
5th March. 11 a.m.	..	..
5th March 12 noon	8 31	8.52 (10 am)
5th March. Close	8.45	8.64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, March 5th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.60
F.G. „ „	3.72
Fine „ „	3.84
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	4.18
Good Oomra M. G.	4.00
F.G. „ „	4.12
Fine „ „	4.24
Good M.G. Oomra	4.00
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.24
Good Broach	4.45
F.G. „	4.60
Fine „	4.75

London, March 6th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.66
F.G. „ „	3.78
Fine „ „	3.90
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.23
Good Oomra M. G.	4.06
F.G. „ „	4.18
Fine „ „	4.30
Good M. G. Oomra	4.06
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.30
Good Broach	4.50
F.G. „	4.65
Fine „	4.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, March 5th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	94,000
„ Imports	219,000
„ Stock	1,321,000

At manchester, there is enquiry for India China Shirtings light fabrics little doing-smaller antlets hopeful but unactive.

Yarns quiet tone.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	12,160,000
American Visible Supply.....	2,793,000
Other „ „	3,223,000
Total Sales	42,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	6,000
East Indian Stock	56,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,900
East Indian Actual Export.....	2,200
American Afloat.....	410,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	479,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	40,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	50,000
Futures at New York July	8.90
Previous closing price	8.80
Spot Cotton at New York	8.60
Previous price	8.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7.94
Previous price	7.81
Futures at New Orleans May	8.45
Previous price	8.31
Futures at New Orleans July	8.64
Previous price	8.51
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.81.10
Silver Commercial Bars	49 1/8

	Bales
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ..	1,727,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports ..	1,069,000

New York, March 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	35,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	68,000
Futures at New York May	8.83
Previous closing price..	8.69
Futures at New York July	9.06
Previous closing price	8.90
Spot Cotton at New York	8.75
Previous price	8.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.00
Previous price	7.94
Futures at New Orleans May	8.56
Previous price	8.45
Futures at New Orleans July	8.77
Previous price	8.64
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.80.85
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 5rh.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	1 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	1 15/16
„ Fine Trade Bill 3 months	4 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3/4
„ 7 day market loans	7/8

London, March 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 1/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	1 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	1 15/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3/4
„ 7 day market loans ..	7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, March 5th.

WHEAT

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May; 59

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; 58/9

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal

Tone :—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers March.-April 59/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 53

Linseed Calcutta sellers 52/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March.-April; 47/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March; Hull £7-7-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 5/8

Copper Braziers £80 1/4

Yellow Metal 8

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 14/10/0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally. 30

Enlish Best selected copper 70 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta.

June 15/3

July-September 14/9

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June. 15/4 1/2

July-September. 14/10 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Spot, Paid 16/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 2/5¼

Ceylon Rubber 2/4⅜

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, March 7.

With the former markets on the other side the local market opened at Rs. 203 for good M. G. Broach and a large business was done in the bazar up to Rs. 204½ with considerable fluctuations in price. Fine Broach was apart from good Broach, likely business was reported.

Ready cotton was steady and in fair demand.

Arrivals are coming in freely and stocks are increasing.

ARRIVALS.

March, 5th.

	Bales.
Khandeish.....	1,834
Central India	1,321
Bar.i & Nagpur	488
Berar	497
Central Provinces	1,950
Dhollera	263
Broach	1,354
Compta & Dharwar	..
Westerns	29
Bengal & N. W. Provinces	1,622
Rajputana.....	542
Sind	98
Total	9,998
Total for 1 day	9,998
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914..	1,106,816
„ same time last season	1,985,578

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total. 6 days.		Since 1st Jan 1915	Same period last year
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	9,998	9,998	867,190	1005,097
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	6,876	6,876	416,597	481,302
Linseed	1,333	1,333	87,724	301,538
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seeds	1,047	1,047	58,450	27,649
Gingellyseed	2,140	2,140	163,783	616,850
Poppyseed	..	..	185	2,444
Groundnuts.....	2,015	2,015	283,586	501,033
Castorseed	5,935	5,953	222,945	382,045
Rice	83,586	83,586	1026,938	681,275
Myrabollams	1,891	1,891	146,290	203,722
Cocoanuts	10,690	10,690	800,508	1616,580
Mowraseed	162	162	12.294	9,256
Gram	2,014	2,014	67,454	67,872
Jowari	8,332	8,332	248,794	326,872
Barley	..	..	6,410	6,552
Maize	58	58	1,840	4 2

EXCHANGE.

Banks, Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 15-16d.

D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 31-32d.

Doctors Indorse It.—The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation.

T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 15-16d. April.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready .....1s. 4¼d.

Do. 4 m-s. do .....1s. 4 5-16d.

Francs 3 m-s. do .....172¾ nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong .....131½.

Do. Shanghai .....167.

60 d-s. Yokohama .....147¾.

SHARES.

In Cotton Mill shares there was an upward tendency observable to-day.

Central India rose to Rs. 1,750.

Colaba Land and Mill shares to Rs. 1332½.

David Mill shares to Rs. 521¼.

Fazulbhoys to Rs. 380.

Business in Madhavji Mills shares was reported at Rs. 1072½ and in New City of Bombay at Rs. 1075.

Standards moved up to Rs. 885 and Swadeshis to Rs. 1370.

Bombay E. S. and Tramways Ordinary shares remained unchanged.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinaries stood steady at Rs. 91½ and the Deferred at Rs. 175.

Tata H. E. Power Supply Coy Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1055 and the Preference at Rs. 1035.

Railway shares remain unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Bombay Port Trust were quoted at Rs. 97.4 per cent to Rs. 97.8 per cent.

Business in Government Paper was done at Rs. 92.8 per cent.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. April-May...Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi, April-May .....Rs. 6-7 6, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May ...Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. April-May Rs. 44, B. T. per cant.

Linseed.

Ready .....Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Etawah .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat .....Rs. 7-4, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Sholapur .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.

Madras .....Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. .....Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready .....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Forward April-May .....Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed .....Rs. 2-10, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.....Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.

White sm. gr. 15 per cent.....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Black Katni .....Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.

Mughi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.

Yellow Hingunghat.....Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.

Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38-8, B. T. per candy.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

There was not very much doing in shares in the Calcutta share market to-day. The Annual Convocation of the Calcutta University attracted many of the clients on whom brokers call and Saturday is always a half-day. Jute shares ruled irregular, coals steady with more enquiry, and there was rather more doing in tea shares. Government paper closed at 92-2.

LATER.

The Calcutta share market exhibited less activity with more sellers than buyers of most of the jute mill shares that have recently been so freely operated in; at the same time there was some irregularity observed since certain shares found buyers at higher rates. A small business was reported in coal shares the prices of which were on the whole well maintained. Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92-4.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PUNJAB

PLEA FOR STATE AID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

In the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to be held on the 13th March next, there are a number of questions by honourable members on industrial development in the Punjab. The Hon. Sir Pratul Chander Chatterjee will ask whether the Government will be pleased to state whether any, and if so what, steps have been taken to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the present war to revive or encourage the ancient industries of the Province which are moribund or decaying through the effect of foreign competition, such as the manufacture of indigo and other dye-stuffs, sericulture etc., or to aid the struggling new industries such as manufacture of medical drugs, etc.

The Hon. Rai Bahâdur Ram Saram Das has put a question suggesting the advisability under the present circumstances to promote and encourage some indigenous industries by advancing loans, or by Government guranteeing the interest on the capital invested by private individuals and firms. The Hon. Mr. Khan Bahadur Malik Mahomed Amin will ask a similar question, suggesting that the Government should take advantage of the situation created by the war and with a view to place the indigenous industries of the Province suffering from foreign competition on a stable and lasting footing, start industrial concerns by advancing loans like "taccavi" or by adopting some other effective method in this connection.

The Army Council has authorised the formation of a public works pioneer Battalion,—18th (Service) Battalion Middlesex Regiment,—to enable navvies and other workmen on public works to give their skill for the defence of the State. The pay is 2d. a day above Infantry rates. Recruits must have a thorough knowledge of excavation and building.

No excuse for the pale and anemic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

B-18

WE WANT MEN.

We want the men who want the best—the keen discriminating judges who are most particular in their requirements—to examine the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter.

By using Ball Bearings in the Typebar Joints and also for the Carriage and Segment shift of the New Model L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter all frictional poin s have been made Anti-Frictional.

Instead of a bearing whose every successive movement does just a little more toward destroying perfect adjustment, each vital wearing part of the **L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER**, has the kind of bearings which tens of thousands of vibrations will cause to work smoother, if that were possible, than when first put together.

Did you ever notice a typewritten paragraph beginning with a capital letter away out of place? Looked badly, didn't it? Probably the operator's fingers were tired shifting a heavy carriage. There's no carriage-lifting with the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER.

The types themselves are advanced to capital position by the easy, ball bearing Typebar Segment Shift.

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W. K. WADDELL & Co.,

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"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

"SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME"

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENCE OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculiar to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents: **NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY**

NEW GOODS.

We have just received a very large consignment of New Goods for our Gentlemen's Outfitting Department. These will all be displayed in our Show Room Windows on Wednesday, 10th March 1915 comprising of all the latest Novelties, in Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks, Underwear, Hats, Suitings for all occasions, and a complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.

PRICES MODERATE.

Vilcassim Bros

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

Our unassailable position as the largest watch importers in the East and our ability on account of our financial strength to obtain unlimited stocks during these troubled times, gives us the pleasure to inform the public that we can meet even the largest demand

Without Increase in Prices

Our fully illustrated list will be sent post free to any address on application

West End Watch Co.

BOMBAY - CALCUTTA

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., London.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting of British & Foreign Bible Society, Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m., H. E., the Governor presiding.

National Indian Association, Bombay Ladies' Branch, General Meeting, Government House, Malabar Point, 5 p.m.

Prarthana Samaj Anniversary: Orphanage Day addresses, Girgaum, 6-15 p.m.

Gaiety Palace of Varieties. To-night only one Show 6-30 p.m. No 10 o'clock Show to-night.

TUESDAY, March 9.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nellore with English Mails of 13th ultimo, due at 4 p.m.

Gokuldas Tejpal Charities Schools, Prize Distribution, Gowalia Tank Road.

Classical Association, Meeting of Bombay Branch, Asiatic Society's Rooms, 6-30 p.m. Paper on "Horace" by Mr. A. Soarez.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for two elective Trustees of the Port, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 11.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament Mixed Doubles Handicap commences.

Opening of Y. M. C. A. Proctor Branch New Building, Rebsch Street, West Agripada Estate, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Paladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

RAIKES—At 18, Ashley Mansions, S. W. on the 30th January, 1915, the wife of Major L. T. Raikes, R. F. A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ELLIS—ELLIS—On New Year's Eve, at Christ Church, Vancouver, Wilfred Kirkpatrick Bramwell Ellis, youngest son of Ralph A. F. W. Ellis, late Indian Army, and Mrs. Ellis, of Coverack, Cookham, Berkshire, to Priscilla, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ellis, of Vancouver, late of Wargrave, Berkshire.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—At King George's Hospital, Lucknow, on the 23rd February 1915, of cancer, Ruth Carey Martin, relict of the late G. W. K. Martin (Retd. P. W. D.), aged 52 years.

"Through Life's rough way and death,
To Heaven and eternal life."

KENDALL—At Calcutta, on the 1st March 1915, brave and cheerful to the last, Harvy Septimus Kendall, son of the late Rev. E. K. Kendall, aged 41 years.

BAUMGARTNER—On the 23rd January, 1915, at 22, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, General T. Mowbray Baumgartner, late 83rd Regiment, and Bombay Staff Corps, the last surviving son of J. T. Baumgarner, M.D., of Godmanchester, Huntingdon, aged 91.

RABJHONS—On the 28th January, 1915, after operation in London, William, I. C. S., Madras, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Rabjohns, Bow, London, aged 29.

CROMBIE—On the 28th January, 1915, at 27, Spa Road, Boscombe, Constance Christian (Gipsy), second daughter of D. A. J. Crombie (late of Madras).

HATCH—Killed in action, on the 25th January 1915, Lieut. William Leonard Ringrose Hatch, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, dearly loved elder son of Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Hatch, Indian Medical Service (retired), of Earlham Road, Norwhich, aged 24 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

STAMBERG—In ever loving and sorrowing memory of my beloved husband, Frederick Stamberg, who died at Wellington on the 2nd March, 1913, Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regmental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

Feb. 8.

87. Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Head-Quarters as strong as possible at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday March 9th. Dress.—Drill Order, Helmets, Waterbottles and Havresacks.
Next for duty, A. Coy. commencing Wednesday night March 10th.
The Musketry Range at Ghat Kopar will be closed after Wednesday 10th instant until further orders. All members who have not completed musketry must attend at the Range on Tuesday and Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

A MOHAMEDAN FAIR.

The annual fair of Pir Sayed Hisamudin Refai's Dargah will be held at Tandel Street and Sandhurst Road, to-day and to-morrow.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of this Branch will be held this afternoon at 5 p.m. at Government House, Malabar Point.

PRATHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY,

In connection with the 48th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, there will be held a public meeting in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), when short addresses on the work of the Pandharpur Orphanage and the Foundling Home will be delivered. The Hon. Mr. Justice Lallubhai A. Shah has kindly consented to preside.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, Captain Dowell, sailed on Saturday afternoon for London, with 250 passengers on board. Among those who sailed were their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharanee of Kapurthala, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone and Prince Jit Sing.

The P. & O. Company's English mail steamer Nellore which should have come here on Friday last from London, is expected to arrive at about 4 p.m. to-morrow.

SEQUEL TO HOLI CELEBRATION.

At the Morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. H. P. T. Lattey concluded his inquiry regarding the death of Arjun Keshav, the mill-hand who was alleged to have been fatally assaulted by Govind Balaji and Dhondu Govind in a fight between two rival dancing parties celebrating the Holi holiday last week near Carol Road. The circumstances relating to the assault have been reported. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased's death was due to injuries inflicted on him by the two suspects under such circumstances that they had committed an offence.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Four attacks and five deaths from plague and five attacks and one death from small-pox were registered in Bombay on Friday, the plague attacks being one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, First Nagpada, Mahim and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality during the 24 hours was 77, as compared with 111 of the corresponding day of 1914, and 76 of 1913. The number of rats caught during the same period was 1,909, out of which 16 were found to be plague stricken. Dongri sent 5 of these, Khara Talao 3, Fanaswadi 2, and Dhobi Talao, Tardeo, Byculla 1, Walkeshwar, Umerkhadi and Fort (North) 1 each.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OLYMPIA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Olympia will sail from No. 6 Shed Alexandra dock this afternoon with the following passengers:—

To Marseilles:—Miss Crook, Col. W. A. Quayle, Mrs. Quayle, Dr. P. C. Woollatt, Mrs. Woollatt and 2 Infants.

To Liverpool:—Mrs. R. M. Bell, 2 Infants and Nurse, Mrs. E. R. Dangerfield, Mrs. L. J. D'Souza, and Child, Mrs. J. Frank-Watson, Miss Greenside, Rev. J. R. Harcourt, Mrs. Harcourt, 2 Children and Infant, Mrs. Hyde-Gowan, 2 Children and Nurse, Mr. F. V. Slack, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. W. V. K. Treanor, and 2 Children and Mrs. E. M. Walker.

BOMBAY ENGINEERING CONGRE

INAUGURAL MEETING.

The first meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress, was held in the Council Chamber of the Bombay Secretariat at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th ultimo. Among those present were Mr. H. F. Beale Secretary to Government P.W.D., (who was voted to the chair) Lt.-Col. W. V. Scudamore, R.E., Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D., and other officers of the Public Works Department, Bombay Improvement Trust, and the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

The first part of the Session was occupied in discussing and deciding on rules and in electing Officers and a committee, after which discussions took place of four papers on Engineering Subjects which had been written and printed for the Congress and which owing to limited time were taken as read. The papers were as follows:—

(1) "On Town Planning" by Mr. A. E. Mirams.

(2) "A Note on Road Maintenance" by Mr. R. J. Kent.

(3) "The Jewell Filter Installation at Hubli" by Mr. G. N. Gokhale.

(4) "On River Training Works" by Mr. N. N. Ayyangar.

The time available was not sufficient for lengthy discussion, but many interesting points were touched upon by the officers who took part. The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and a successful and well attended dinner was held in the evening at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Bombay Engineering Congress is to be an annual function, and will be held next year in Bombay and in subsequent years in Bombay, Poona or Karachi. Gazetted officers with engineering, architectural or allied professional qualifications who are in the employ of Government, or of a Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Railway Company, Municipality or similar recognized public body, will be eligible for membership and it is hoped that a large number of officers will join the Congress, the inaugural session of which gave promise of a brignt and useful future.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Poona, is Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Congress.

DUST NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our City Fathers, and the Health Officer are after improving the health of the City, and some laudatory remarks about the health of the City were recently made in public.

However, one does not know what is being done to abate the dust nuisance. Whatever excuses the Municipality may have, I do not see why the Railway Companies should not do up the surface of their Station platforms better, so that no dust may be raised by the passing fast trains. At present most of the Station platforms on the G. I. P. Railway, are so badly made up with coal dust that whenever a fast train passes huge clouds of dust are raised to the great inconvenience and annoyance of passengers waiting for the trains. The dust nuisance is so great that at times no person can be discerned at a few feet's distance, and remains so for some minutes.

Will our Health Officer tell us what effect this has on the health of the passengers waiting on the platforms? Could not the Railway Companies be expected to care more for public health?

I hope the Railway authorities will move in the matter and do something to abate the dust nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

L. M.

March 3.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

RESUMPTION OF BUSINESS FAVOURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 7.

A meeting of the depositors and creditors of the Bank of Upper India took place under the directions of the High Court, at Meerut on Friday last, Mr. D. Landale Johnston, District Judge, presiding. The meeting, which was largely attended, lasted from 10-30 a.m. until 5 in the afternoon. Depositors to the amount of over 67 lakhs were represented either in person or by proxy. On the main question of whether the scheme for the resumption of business should be adopted in preference to going into liquidation, there was an overwhelming majority for continuance, 63 lakhs being for this course against 4 for winding up. Of the minority, about 3 lakhs consisted of proxies from Allahabad which were invalidated by non-appearance of the proxy holder, but in the circumstances the accident did not signify. The large majority for the continuance shows the confidence of those connected with the bank in its future prospects.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A POINT OF LAW.

THE SEIZING OF A MANGALSUTRA.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Fulchand Tulaji Tarachand Tulaji and Sheik Kasam Sheik Adam appeared in answer to a notice issued against them at the instance of Sitabai, a Hindu woman, calling upon them to show cause why process should not be issued against them on a charge of robbery. Mr. Vijayakar (junior) appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Deshpande and C. N. Kanuga appeared for the respondents.

The complainant alleged that the first two respondents, who were Marwaris, came to her house at Two Tanks, accompanied by the third respondent, who was a bailiff, of the Small Causes' Court, to attack her husband's property. She asked them to wait, as her husband was away, but the two Marwaris seized her, and the third respondent forcibly removed from her neck a necklace, which was her wedding gift from her husband. They took it away with other ornaments, after levying the attachment. The ornament, which was a "mangalsutra," was one which a Hindu woman parted with only on the death of her husband, and which was specially exempt from attachment under Section 60 of the Small Causes' Court Act

Mr. Deshpande, who appeared for the first two respondents, said the ornament was in a drawer, and as the complainant's mother took it out and passed it on to her daughter, they took it away. He further denied that a "mangalsutra" could not be attached. There were several kinds of "mangalsutras" and only the "mangalsutra" which was actually on the neck of a woman was exempt from attachment.

Mr. Kanuga for the third respondent, contended that his client's action was perfectly bona-fide in preventing the complainant's mother from passing on the ornament to her daughter. This respondent was a Mahomedan and did not know what the Hindu custom was. He was a public servant and his action was privileged. If the ornament was wrongfully attached and the Small Causes' Court found it to be so on a claimant notice, it was liable to be returned to her, and the Marwaris were liable to pay compensation.

The Magistrate held that the bailiff had acted bona-fide, and that being a Mahomedan he did not know that the ornament was not liable to be attached. But the same could not be said of the other respondents. The notice against the bailiff was dismissed, and summonses were granted against the Marwaris.

HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS.

LIST OF LICENSED FIRMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

A Government of India, Commerce Department, notification states:—It is notified that the licenses specified in the schedules annexed to this notification shall remain in force for the following periods, viz., in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule I until the 5th August 1915; and in the case of the licenses specified in Schedule II so long as the trading order aforesaid shall remain in force.

The following is the list showing the names of holders o f"A" licenses (Schedule I):—Alois Schweiger and Coy, the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Coy, Austrian Export and Import Coy. Ltd., Bettmann and Kupfer, A. Blaschcek and Coy. (so far as their agencies of the Farluoerk Muhlsein Vorm a Leonhardt and Company, J. F. Blockmann, Carl Kalauch, Getruder Friese, Jobs Girmis and Coy, and Heinr and Meyer are concerned), Badische Coy. Ltd., Baur and Krause, Bume and Ren, Continental Tyre Company, R. Ditmar and Coy, E. G. Fulep, Farbenfabriken Bayer and Coy, C. Flor and Coy, Gaddum and Coy. (so far as their agencies of the Allianz Insurance Company of Berlin Limited and Baden Marine Insurance Coy, Limited are concerned), Graham and Company (so far as their agency of the Hansa Line steamships is concerned), The Holland Bombay Trading Company (so far as the Thenana Insurance Company Limited, the United Marine Insurance Companies and the Prussian National Insurance Company are concerned), Heine and Company, Harry Greaver (W. J. Burrows), Joseph. Blum, Jelke and Son, John Forstner and Company, Karachi, Killick Nixon and company (so far as their agency of the firm of Orenstein and Koppel is concerned), Meister Lucius and Bruning Limited, Meszker and Coy, Poona, A. Strandes and Coy, Steffens and Nolle, Schlechtendhl and Coy, Salmon Brother Volkart Brothers (so far as their agency of the British Aniline Company is concerned), Wiechers Kaiser and Levy Limited, W. Off and Sons, Mrs. F. Cumpe, Mr. G. Schneder, and Mr. S. Yeck.

The following is the list showing the names of holders of "B" licenses (Schedule II):—Oxford University Press, Bombay, Bombay Columb Tyre Company, Weld and Company, Volkar Brothers, A. C. Kohler, Louis Dreyfus and Coy, Turner Morrison and Coy, (with regard to their agency of the Arab Steamer Coy, Ltd.), D. Macrapolo and Coy, Jumma Ginning and Pressing Coy, Breul Company, Gaddum and Coy, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Reverned H. Boese, A. Blascheck and Coy, H. Bentzion, Khan and Kahn, C. Zeigenspeck, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Sanatogen Company, O. Rubbert, Enrice, N. Stein, Gutmann and Coy, Josts Engineering Coy, Strauss and Coy, Wolfson and Coy, and C. Hummel.

ATTORNEY'S CLERKS' GRIVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The attorneys' clerks and others would feel very grateful if the Chief Justice and other judges and officers of the High Court consider the troubles which the former class has to undergo for attending the Translator's Office on the third floor more than half a dozen times a day. If the lift was made available for the use of this long suffering and humble servants whose employers deem to take no interest in the matter, this grievance would soon disappear otherwise the Translator's Office might be shifted to the first floor.

Those attending the Tribunal of Appeal on this floor have not much to do any very little inconvenience if any, would be caused to them by removing it to the third story. My suggestions are modest in their aim and purport and, if carried out would remedy the state of affairs as now existing.

I take this opportunity to point out the necessity of one more stamp vendor. There is always a rush about the stamp vendor. And often work of a pressing nature is delayed. One cannot blame poor vendors; they have a lot to do.—Yours, etc.,

D. T.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. P. Quirke is appointed to Civil Veterinary Department and posted to the Punjab for training. Dr. G. C. Simpson officiates as Director-General of Observatories vice Dr. Walker on eight months' leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Survey of Murtajapur Ellichpur Railway extension survey of two feen six inches gauge by the agency of G. I. P. Railway has been sanctioned. Messrs. E. Lameron and P. F. W. Bush, N. W, Railway, resign the service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Thirkitt from Port Blair reverts to Burma Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. P. Varama of the General List is posted to the office of the Chief Examiner, North Western Railway.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs is placed on special duty as Commissioner of Revenue, Basrah. Major N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S., is posted on special duty as Civil Surgeon, Basrah. The Kaiser-i-Hind medal, second class, has been awarded to Mr. H. D. Thoy, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Fao, Persian Gulf, and N. Abbo, lately Head Dragoman, British Consulate, Basrah. Mr. J. B. Wood becomes Secretary of the order of Star of India and Indian Empire.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Services of Major A. C, MacGilchrist, I.M.S., is placed at the disposal of Bengal Government.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. P. Wolferstan, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted six month's leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. G. Pearse becomes temporary Lieutenant and J. F. S. Morgan becomes temporary Lieutenant, Indian Medical Service.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers:—

Lieutenant, Cavalry Branch:—E. J. Woodhouse.

Lieutenants, Infantry Branch:—L. G. H. Heaven and C. A. Lakin.

Second-Lieutenants, Cavalry Branch:—S. W. Palmer, G. Keatings, G. J. T. Walsh, V. L. Wynard Wright and P. S. Mangin.

Second-Lieutenants, Infantry Branch:—W. R. Boyes, T. Pryor, M. R. K. Jerram, E. W. C. Wace, C. F, Ccott-Ruffle H, B, Graveston, A, R. Price, P. C. Stowell, W. G, L. Gilbert, E. E, G, Wallace, M. E. C. Hassey, C, E. Jeffries, N. S. McGowan, M, G, Unger, R. L. Smith, A. A. Stoddard, O. J. Peyor, J. G. Duncan, G. B. O'Connor, F, A, Archdale, C. C. A. Hobbs, A. J. O'Connor, G. Hales, F. G. Farmer, J. J. Salt, G, F, Elliott, F. C. Hickie, A Weatherall, and H. G. Gearing.

W. S. Halliby becomes Lieutenant, Infantry Branch, Major C. Koye, 20th Infantry, becomes Lieutenant Colonel and Captains Oldfield, 74th Punjabis, and Little, 26th Punjabis, are promoted Majors.

Volunteer officers decoration has been conferred on Captain Parson, Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles and Captain Storrar, B. B. and C. I, Railway Volunteers.

Marine Departmet:—Mr. W. R. Shepherd is confirmed as Assistant Constructor, Bombay dockyard. Engineer W. Will resigns the service.

Commander Gibsoul retires from service.

CALCUTTA POLITICAL OUTRAGES.

TWENTY MEN UNDER ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

In connection with the recent political outrages in Calcutta some more arrests have been made. The arrested men are all political suspects and their names appeared in some of the Eastern Bengal political cases. The two principal accused Jatindra Mukerjee and Chitya Priya Roy, who are said to have fired at the cloth-dealer and the Police Inspector, are still at large. About twenty men are under arrest and house searches are daily being made for the apprehension of other members of the gang. All these men come from Eastern Bengal. Of these, one Girendra Nath Mukerjee, who was arrested on Wednesday is said to be very respectably connected and highly educated having spent several years in England and on the Continent. He was released on bail by the Commissioner of Police. Further enquiry into all four recent political outrages in Calcutta is proceeding.

BENARES CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, Mar. 6.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Central Hindu College was celebarted this afternoon. The Maharaja of Darbhanga presided. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Adityaram Bhattacharya, Raja Rampalsingh, Dr. Tejbahadur Sapru, the Benares, members of the Hindu University, Government Officials and local rais attended. Pandit Malaviya addressed the meeting in Hindi. He expressed the hope that the Secretary of State's sanction would be obtained and the Hindu University Bill introduced in the Council in March and pasesd in September. It was moved that H. E. the Viceroy be pleased to lay the foundation-stone in October. The Maharaja reviewed the history of the Central Hindu College speaking highly of its objects and ideals emphasizing the necessity of religious training and assuring the continuance of the same ideals in the university and upholding of the basic principles of Hinduism on broad lines. He cordially thanked the Viceroy and Sir Harcourt Butler for their great help and sympathy.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

There were not as many present as one would have expected on Saturday, the races being too much of an attraction for some. Play too was much less interesting than one might have thought, and both games were too one-sided to provide excitement. With only semi-finals in the immediate future, the finals are to be decided on the last three days of the week.

It was anticipated that Rangarao would beat Reid, but at the same time the latter's fecent form pointed to his making a good fight of it. As a matter of fact, he could never get going properly with the long and well placed shots with which he generally keeps his opponent to the back of the court Rangarao won by rather a wider margin than the actual merits of the players deserved, but if anyone is to be found to beat him this year it will only be after a great game. Whether the balls were lacking in liveliness or it was the 'cut' he gets on, the returns prevented Reid from putting in any very effective work. He only managed to win one game in each set, Rangarao in both instances going off with four games in succession.

It was also confidently thought that Mr. and Mrs. England would beat Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt, but here again people were not prepared for such a hollow beating. There was some nice play at times on both sides, but Mrs. England's strong returns and her partner's smashes at the net were too much for the others. The former took the first five games, then after losing one in the next went straight out with six in succession

Results were:—

Mr. and Mrs. England beat Mr. F. Nicholson and Mrs. Blunt, 6-1, 6-1.

Rangarao beat W. Reid, 6-1, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

J. Naoroji v. N. Naoroji.

England and Kemble v. Bhadkamkar and Wagle.

TUESDAY.

Jackson and Yates v. J. Naoroji and Engineer.

WEDNESDAY.

Engineer v. Rangarao.

Jackson and Mrs. Nelson v. Portlock and Mrs. Anstey.

THURSDAY.

Final of Mixed Doubles.

FRIDAY.

Final of Singles.

SATURDAY.

Final of Doubles.

WILSON COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Wilson College annual athletic meeting were held on Saturday on the College Gymkhana grounds, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay. The programme arranged was full of interesting items, all of which were keenly competed for. The most notable were the Ladies' Event (Threading the Needle), "Picking out the Professors," and the tug-of-war.

In the first of these, Miss Ruby Solomon, who had as her partner, Mr. J. P. Commissariat, cleverly won the first prize, Miss Cama and Mr. Daghe winning the second. In the other Ladies' Event, the fair six were set the task of correctly picking out the professors, Miss Cama won the first prize in the race, Miss Navalker and Miss Katrak tieing for second place. P. S. Redker easily beat his rivals in the wide jump, while Khandvenker won the high jump. In the Tug-of-War, the B.A., and B. Sc., students had not much difficulty pulling the "Mackichan Hall" team over the line. It was altogether a fine programme. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. MacOmish, gave away the prizes.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Handsford and Read have certainly made good at the Excelsior. This week the human marionette business, which was the feature of the programme presented last week, has been omitted, but to take its place there is a very pleasant little musical comedietta entitled, "After the Ball," in which we are shown how a proposal ought not to be made and some very pleasing songs and dances are introduced. To the success of this unambitious production Miss Read contributes in no small degree with her charming personality, her sweet singing and her refined acting, and Mr. Heeves Handsford both in the sketch and in his single turns works hard and successfully.

A novel film feature is an animated cartoon skit on Roosevelt's "River of Doubt." It is entitled "Colonel Heeza Lyer," and the hint suggested in the title that the gallant colonel has been "telling the tale" is confirmed in a very emphatic manner. The whole thing is very cleverly worked out.

The usual topical war films are included in the programme.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

The following four accused in the Delhi and Lahore conspiracy cases, viz., Amir Chand, Balmokand, Besant Kumar, and Avad Behari, have moved the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the recent decision of the Punjab Chief Court, and the application will be heard as soon as the requisite papers reach England.

MILITARY OFFICER DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 7.

Captain Strong, 46th Sikhs, was drowned on February 25th, while en route from Rangoon to Calcutta on the steamship Lunka, by accidently falling into the sea.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 6.

(Delayed in transmission.)

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I.F. April-May	58½
Tone:—Weak.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June	58½
Tone:—Weak.	
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/5
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½ paid.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta	
June	15/4½
July-Sept.	14/7½
Raw Java, C. and F. Bombay and Karachi,	
June	15/6
July-Sept.	14/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta	
Spot	26/9
June	17/6
July-Sept.	16/7½
Fine White Java, C. and F. Bombay and Karachi, Spot	26/10½
June	17/7½
July-Sept.	16/9

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	53
Linseed Calcutta	52

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) March-April	47½

COTTON SEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March: Hull	£7-7-6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. March-April, Buyers	59

PROHIBITION OF WHEAT EXPORT.

BUSINESS PARALYSED IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 6.

The writer of the weekly freight market report in the "Sind Gazette" says:—

The extension by the Government to the end of the year of the prohibition of private export of wheat from India has paralysed business in all directions and there are ofcourse neither charterers nor berth bookings to report this week. A conference is to be held at Delhi on the 6th instant between the Government and wheat exporters and it is hoped that thereafter a scheme may be devised that will not involve the practical suppression of a trade valuable alike to India and England, at the same time it must be admitted that to hold the scales between the producers in India and the consumers in India and at Home is one of the most delicate and difficult problems ever presented. The suppression of wheat export this year especially would inflict such economic loss on India and particularly on its staple industry that it is almost unthinkable.

SECOND WHEAT FORECAST.

INCREASE OF 23 PER CENT. OVER LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

The second wheat forecast issued to-day shows the total area under cultivation at thirty-two millions acres in India or a increase of twenty-three per cent. over the area estimated in the second wheat forecast last year. The condition and prospects are very favourable except in the provinces of Bihar and Bengal which represent only five per cent. of the total.

Regarding wheat in foreign countries the latest estimates indicate the coming exports of sixteen million quarters from Argentine, forty millions from the United States, and eleven millions from Canada.

WHEAT AND OILSEEDS CROPS OF BENGAL.

DECREASE IN OUTTURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

The second forecast of wheat crops of Bengal to-day issued estimates the total area sown at one hundred and thirty-five thousand acres against one hundred and forty thousand last year. The outturn is estimated at 63 per cent. against 92 per cent. of normal last year.

The second forecast of the spring oil-seed crop of Bengal estimates the total area under the crop, except till, as one million five hundred and fifty-six thousand acres, against one million five hundred and seventy-three thousond last year. The total outturn is estimated at 78 per cent. against 90 per cent. of normal last year.

EXCELLENT FORECAST OF PUNJAB WHEAT CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 6.

The second forecast of the Punjab wheat crop gives the area sown as eleven million acres (17 per cent. above last year) and the condition is excellent. The surplus of wheat for all India available for export this year is commonly estimated as the largest ever known, say two million tons.

WHEAT CONFERENCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

The Wheat Conference which opened yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Clark presiding, concluded its deliberation in the afternoon.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 ONLY
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER
2nd EDITION OF OUR PANTOMIME
ROBINSON CRUSOE
Also pictures quite a pleasing feature.
LOOK OUT!
THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 11th
ANOTHER BRILLIANT PANTOMIME:
DICK WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT
SATURDAY, MARCH 13th
AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
IN AID OF WAR FUND.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS, GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANIES.

We beg to notify that we have been appointed Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency of Messrs. H. V. Low & Coy. of Calcutta, and are in a position to offer Steam Coal, Coke and Rubble of various brands and trust we shall receive your valued enquiries.

A trial order is earnestly solicited.

SMITH'S BAGDIGI COAL: This we are in a position to offer at rates to be ascertained on application.

Prompt despatch is also assured.

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 8th February 1915.

BEGG'S WHISKY
By Special Appointment
TO
H. M. THE KING.
The Whisky of the Day.
The Whisky of the Wise.
Obtainable everywhere or from
(Please remember about the free English cut glass Decanter full of whisky.)
SOLE AGENTS:—
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Opposite Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

AMERICAN DENTIST
Dr. H. de GRAAF,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.
Rs. 3 only.
Fillings, Artificial teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
The Leading
OPTICIANS
in India.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
(Opposite the Post Office)
BOMBAY.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, Chief Justice of the High Court, Bombay, says:—"Before I was recommended to you, I had always to send my prescriptions to London, as hitherto, no one in Bombay was able to grind Toric and Kryptok bifocal lenses so far as I could ascertain."

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
Sold by all Stores.

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. P. DHARGALKAR,
339, HORNBY ROAD,
ALICE BUILDING,
Hours:—9 to 6.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, March 8, 1915.

We shall publish in our issue of to-morrow a character sketch of the late Mr. Gokhale, entitled "Gokhale, the Man," which has been written for "The Bombay Chronicle" by Mrs. Sorojini Naidu.

AFTER SIX MONTHS.

If we take at the present moment a calculating, and as far as possible, an impartial review of the present position in the various theatres of war, the results that have been achieved and the prospects of the future, the result is one for solid satisfaction. During the last few weeks four dangers which threatened have been practically disposed of, and new enterprises have been embarked upon. It can now be safely assumed that there is no longer any risk, even of a remote character, that the great line of the Allies stretching from the North Sea to the corner of Alsace will be broken and that the German offensive against Warsaw has definitely failed. The much boasted submarine blockade of the English coast has been a miserable fiasco and the vaunted invasion of Egypt has as ignominiously come to naught. On the other hand fresh blows are being struck at the enemy in various quarters. The naval blockade of Germany is to be applied with the utmost vigour and without qualification of any sort. The forcing of the supposedly impregnable Dardanelles has begun and has been carried out in its earlier stages with a signal success that must have taken the enemy by surprise and is causing anxiety in Berlin and Constantinople. The fresh offensive of the Germans in Eastern Prussia and on the Bhukovina front has been brilliantly foiled and the offensive reassumed by the Russians. German designs and German strategy have, in fact, again come to naught, in spite of stupendous efforts, and the Allies are everywhere either in a position of security or conducting a vigorous offensive. In the former case, notably on the Western Front, the time is now fast approaching when the French and British armies, strongly reinforced, will be able to strike the blow which will prepare the way for a great advance. When, how and exactly where that blow will be struck is the secret of the Generals. It may be the preliminary to a sensational transformation of the present situation, or to a long and arduous struggle for the possession of the territories now occupied by the enemy. That depends largely on the reserve of strength with which the enemy will be able to meet it, a question, which, in spite of the speculations of the experts, nobody is in a position to answer with any degree of certainty. All that we can assume with any degree of assurance is that Germany, in spite of her tremendous losses, is evidently far from being exhausted, so far as men and equipment are concerned, and that Austria, who was not so ready as Germany at the start, has even greater reserves upon which to draw. It must not be thought that the new armies of England and France, or the reinforcements of Russia, are going to have anything like a walk-over in the second stage of the war.

German bluff has never been more ignominiously exposed than in the ludicrous failure of the submarine campaign which von Tirpitz promised the German people was going to cut England off from her food supplies. The enterprise was partly diplomatic and partly military, and it has failed in both departments as we predicted it would from the first. The threat was intended to intimidate the neutral Powers to the extent of arraying them in a joint protest against Great Britain. That it was hoped would enable Germany to come in, and as one of the cable messages said a day or two ago, bargain for her food supplies. Fortunately the attitude of the British Government was firm and the only neutral Power that displayed the least tendency to play the German game was the United States. Other Neutrals assumed a more correct attitude and in one case, at least, the result of the German threat was the prompt stoppage of such supplies as were being carried to the German ports. Thus the diplomatic game failed. The submarine threat, as we have maintained consistently from the first, was not one to be taken too seriously and events have proved the correctness of this view. The submarine is a weapon of offence, without any power of defence, and when engaged in an organised campaign against an alert and superior enemy is exposed to risks which militate strongly against success. It dare not operate on routes closely patrolled and even in less strongly guarded waters it is sometimes at the mercy of vessels of an inoffensive character, which may happen to catch it unawares on the surface. All this has been clearly demonstrated during the last few weeks. The early successes of the German submarines were almost exclusively confined to small cargo steamers, though nothing, not even a hospital ship, was immune from their attack, if it came in their way. In the meanwhile the mercantile trade of the United Kingdom proceeded without interruption and the great passenger and produce carrying vessels have come and gone without mishap, while in the last few days Germany has sustained the loss of four of her piratical submarines. That is the actual military result of this vaunted campaign. Strategically the results have been highly disastrous to Germany. The food that she was getting for her troops will reach her no more and the supply of cotton and other commodities, so useful to her war equipment, has ceased. That is the result that she has achieved for herself, for it may be questioned whether if she had not made the threat to embark on a campaign of piracy, the blockade of her coasts would not have been continued on the former considerate lines. We can well believe that the fact that this consideration will no longer be exercised is a source of intense satisfaction to the services whose men were liable to loss of life and limb from a continuation of imports. It would be almost an act of treachery to the men, who are so bravely bearing the burden of the war on land and sea, once more to relax in the least degree the rigour of the blockade. The debt that the Empire at large owes to the splendid vigilance and bravery of the Navy at this moment cannot be expressed in words. It is a curious irony that the juncture selected for Germany's boast that she would master the seas around the United Kingdom has been signalled by a striking display of the overwhelming superiority of the Allies on the water. While the Great Battle Fleet and myriads of light cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines continue to shut the enemy's fleet in its harbours and to preserve the safety of the trade routes, a mighty argosy has assembled to force the Dardanelles! Such is the striking demonstration of the Allies' naval power which has taken place at the moment when Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was to justify his boast that he would turn the tables on the British Navy!

It is now six months since the war began and the first of the new armies in England should be almost ready to take the field. But it is probable that at least another month must pass before we can expect any new development of a grand character in the Western Theatre. In the meanwhile, however, reinforcements to replace the heavy casualties that have been sustained have been steadily drafted into France and the Allied line is probably at much greater strength than when the furious onslaughts were being made upon it in the abortive effort to break through to Calais. The result is to be seen in the steady succession of small achievements announced in recent communiqués, the advance of a trench here and there, the consistent superiority in the artillery engagements, and the repeated successes of our attacks and counter-attacks. There has been talk of a great new offensive on the part of the enemy being in contemplation before the new armies of the Allies come on the scene. If it comes, it is safe to assume, that its chances of success are no greater than those that proceeded it, and it may be useful as serving further to exhaust the enemy, if it is conducted by the same wasteful methods as have characterised the previous onslaughts in this theatre and the desperate efforts to break through on the Warsaw front. That costly enterprise seems at last to have been abandoned. The new German move in the East has met with even more disastrous results. There was an impression in some quarters that the recent enforced retirement of the Russians on the East Prussian and Bukhovina fronts was a breaking-up and defeat of their strategical scheme. It is clear that the Russians, hitherto, have not been in sufficient strength to pursue the strategical offensive that obviously lies before them when they are strong enough to carry it out. Their ultimate plan is undoubtedly to strike their blow through Silesia and Hungary with a corresponding envelopment in East Prussia. But owing chiefly to lack of equipment, the Russian armies have hitherto not been in sufficient strength to carry out the strategy which is obviously demanded. Their plan, in the meanwhile, was to hold the Warsaw front and to create as much diversion and embarrassment on the northern and southern wings as possible. They have done that with a success which has exhausted and brought the enemy to a standstill in the centre and forced him to make stupendous efforts in the North and South which have now been definitely defeated. The recent operations on the East Prussian front should prove to have been one of the finest chapters in the war. Surprised by an unexpected new concentration the Russians were forced to withdraw their armies from their positions in East Prussia under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. They lost Przasnysz and seemed for the time in danger of succumbing to a finely conceived attempt to separate their forces and strike a blow at Warsaw from the North. In a few days they had re-assumed the offensive, retaken Przasnysz and driven the enemy back to his frontier in disorder. Simultaneously they were dealing with a similar Austro-German offensive in the extreme South. And now they have re-entered Bhukovina. It is dangerous to prophesy, but it may be asked whether we have not seen the last of the German offensive both in the East and West?

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

It will be observed from the report which appears to-day in our legal columns that Mr. Justice Beaman has caused to be expunged from the records of the Court the passage of his judgment in the case of the Acting Official Assignee v. Sunderbai, containing observations on the action of the Acting Official Assignee, on which we commented in these columns a week ago. It follows that we willingly and without reservation withdraw the comments which we based on those observations, and gladly express our regret to Mr. B. N. Lang that we should have been unwittingly led by the observations of the judge, now expunged, to make the comments that we did. As far as Mr. Lang is concerned there is nothing more to be said, except to acknowledge the injustice that was done him by a judgment which would never have been delivered in the form that it was, had certain facts been in the possession of the court. But so far as the case itself is concerned, we trust that the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is. Here is a case in which grave accusations are made against a party, who is put to the trouble and expense of litigation, on grounds for which there was apparently no evidence at all, the whole enquiry, to use the words of the learned judge, being "the wildest fishing." The Official Assignee seems to have been forced into filing a suit, which was of such an unjustifiable character, that the counsel for the plaintiff was forced to decline to proceed with it and the judge was obliged to give it the description quoted above. Now, the Official Assignee is a responsible public official and the public are entitled to know how it comes about that he should be placed in such an invidious position or why any other authority should have the power to thrust upon him an enterprise of such an undesirable character. We agree with Mr. Justice Beaman that "it would be a most deplorable thing if the Official Assignee were not to have any discretion when approached by creditors and were really to be obliged to lend his name to any suit they might wish to bring provided they guaranteed all the costs." He should have the fullest discretion, and it seems to us that his discretion should only be overruled by the Court on the very strongest gounds, which in this case do not seem to have been shown. In one respect, we confess we do not quite follow the subtlety of Mr. Justice Beaman's reasoning. His lordship remarked that, even if the actual facts had not been such as to absolve the Official Assignee from any blame, he would have been sorry "if anything in my judgment could have been converted into a personal argument against one gentleman or in favour of another, so as possibly to do any official in his official capacity an injury." We do not see how a public office can be given this impersonal character. The holder of a public office must be held responsible for what is done under the authority of that office, unless it is shown, as in this case, that he has done it under the direction of a higher authority. To take any other view, we venture to say with all deference to his lordship, would be to leave the public without any protection against wrongdoing or the right to be saved from the continuance in a public office of a person who misused his powers. Nor are we aware of what provocation Mr Justice Beaman had for "protesting against being thought to have had any intention of censuring directly or indirectly the conduct or judgment of my brother judges." We have not seen any such suggestion made, and certainly nothing like it was put forward in these columns. In conclusion Mr. Lang will, perhaps, forgive us if we say that we were only cruel to be kind, for it seems to us that had we not drawn attention to the judgment and dragged it from the comparative obscurity of the law reports into the light of public criticism, the offending passage, which did him an undeserved injury, would not have been expunged.

Notes of the Day.

The Dardanelles Fortifications.

There is an interesting article in the current number of "Chambers's Journal" on the strength of the Dardanelles fortifications which comes with special interest at this juncture. Some of the old forts, says the writer, have been practically reconstructed, the latest type of Krupp guns have been placed in position at the most effective positions in the Straits. The heights of Cape Hellas have been re-armed, and powerful steel protected fortifications have been constructed at Chanak and Kilid Bahr so as to command the narrowest part of the passages. An arrangement of torpedo-tubes has been set up at the water's edge, whilst all down the Asiatic coast of the Sea of Marmora from Omali to Lapsaki strong earthworks on "the terrace" system and containing heavy guns are now in evidence. Not only are the Straits thickly mined, but they are patrolled day and night by steam-trawlers. Powerful searchlights have also been placed at the entrances and at various commanding positions on both coasts, whilst the approaches to the Dardanelles by land have been protected by earthworks and trenches supported by detached forts, most noticeably so in the direction of the Gulf of Saros.

The Greatest Danger.

The fortifications proper consist of, first, the old castles of Sestos and Abydos, now known as Seddul Bahr and Kum Kaleh standing one on either of the entrance. These ancient edifices, however, may be almost disregarded by the super-Dreadnought, the real defences lying higher up the Channel at Kilid Bahr and Chanak Kalessi, where the shores are but a mile apart. From the entrance the European bank is the higher, rising abruptly but not precipitously from the water's edge to a height of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet. At Kilid Bahr there is a point and here there is some low ground between the water and the hill behind and on this low point are some batteries almost flush with the water. On these are about forty Krupp guns, some of them mounted on earth-works, others *en barbette*. The latter could not be worked when a fleet approached in fighting its way up the Channel, as the fire from the small arms and machine-guns in the earthworks are better protected, though even these would probably be silenced by those of the fleet. But above on the crest of the hill, some hundreds of feet above the water, are some very powerful batteries. These constitute the greatest danger to an advancing fleet, as from their elevation the projectiles from the ship's guns would pass over them while they would be able to play upon the enemy's decks, the most vital part in the battleship. Immediately behind this point the shore falls away almost at right angles, and this greatly increases the difficulty of an ascending squadron for the force of the stream runs across the Channel, and tends to take the bows of vessels across towards Chanak. A fleet following this line would be met as it advanced by the fire of Kilid Bahr and Chanak. It would, too, have to pass the guns of the former within pistol shot as it crossed Chanak, whilst it would be raked fore and aft by the guns of both forts, and would also receive the fire of Kilid Bahr on its broadside. Chanak is not so strong naturally as Kilid Bahr; but the fortifications are much stronger, the Krupp guns being for the most part in case

Asia Minor.

A telegram announces the bombardment of Smyrna, which for some reason or other has been deferred for so long. According to "The Near East" of a few weeks ago it had been anounced by some Prussianised Vali of an Anatolian villayet that all Christians would be put to the sword if a hostile warship approached the coasts of Asia Minor. Under such circumstances it is to be hoped that the action of the Admiralties in Paris and London will be prompt and that all steps to safeguards this population from terrible reprisals will be taken. The worthy Anatolian is a very good fellow in his way,—but a fanatic. There are as a matter of fact few subjects of the Powers except at the ports, and marines promptly landed after or during a bombardment of the fortifications would at any rate offer some protection to these people, who, according to some authorities, have been awaiting the Allied fleet with mixed sentiments of alternate joy and fear.

The Germans and Calais.

The report that the Germans contemplate one more desperate attempt to reach Calais, to which we allude in our leading article today, was anticipated by Mr. Hilaire Belloc in "Land and Water" a month ago. In the latest of his brilliant strategical essays he asserts that there are five possible courses open to the enemy, and that the objective of Calais, is, for various reasons, which he sets out in full, the one which is most likely to draw him on. Mr. Belloc also gives it as his opinion that the next attack on Calais will be the Germans' last effort. He holds with great tenacity to the view that the enemy has been using up his strength at a rate which is now forcing him to call on his last reserves, and if these fail to break the Allies' line there are no more reinforcements within sight.

The Singapore Incident.

The Singapore incident seems to have died a very quiet death and the authorities may be congratulated on the masterly manner in which they have nipped this rising, if it may be dignified by such a name, in the bud. It is to be sincerely hoped that while tempering justice with mercy, Government will deal with all due severity, not so much with the tools as with their ringleaders. Meanwhile too much capital has been made of the incident and motives for it suggested that have no justification. It is significant and gratifying that the Sultan of Johore, lent valuable and welcome aid and his Highness's loyalty and promptitude deserve commendation. We presume we are right in assuming that, thanks to a misguided band of ruffians in the Malay Peninsula, the bells of Berlin have been set ringing, and it is more than possible that the pernicious "Tageblatt" has issued fly sheets announcing.—"Revolution in the East!" "Delhi captured by the Sultan of Singapore!"

The ex-Khedive and the Wakfs.

Some remarkable statements regarding the alleged maladministration by the late Khedive of the Khedivial *wakfs* or entailed estates of the family are contained in a letter from the Egyptian correspondent of "The Pioneer." Amongst the principal sufferers by the Khedive's secretive and exclusive handling of the family funds was the new Sultan: and it is not surprising to hear that one of the earliest acts of the latter was to direct the appointment of a Commission of an inquiry into the matter. The Commission has found plenty to do, insomuch that the Public Prosecutor has been instructed to proceed criminally against the official who held the post of Assistant Director of the *wakfs*. But probably this man simply had to do as he was told by bigger people. The enquiry tends to show that a large part of the Khedive's private expenditure was debited to the Khedivial *wakfs* and that considerable sums for his own use were taken from the *wakfs* funds, notably just prior to the outbreak of war with Turkey when a substantial amount was sent to his address through the Deutsche Orient Bank at Constantinople by the Assistant Director.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended service at the Cathedral at 8-30 a.m., yesterday morning.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal will pay a visit to Delhi about 14th instant.

Mr. Radford Young, Government Advocate, Burma, is likely to act as Judge, Chief Court, when Sir Henry Hartnoll takes six months' leave from March 18.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has elected the Hon Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as its representative on the Port Trust Board.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MORE SUBMARINES SUNK.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

BOMBARDMENT OF SMYRNA.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES: THREE MILLIONS.

The utter failure of the threatened German blockade of Great Britain is again proved by the cables printed to-day. The German submarines have had a blank week, for no single ship has been lost through their agency; while the Allied Navies and British merchant ships are waging a relentless war on their under-water foes. The exploit of the British collier Thordis in sinking an enemy submarine off Beachy Head is confirmed by the Admiralty; destroyers at Dover have sunk another; while a French light cruiser shelled a third submarine and hit it three times before it dived. On top of this, the captain of the West Hartlepool steamer Alston reports having sunk another German submarine in the Channel. This failure of the submarines has induced the German Government to offer exceptional rewards to crews of those vessels which sink merchantmen.

A despatch from Vice-Admiral Carden reviewing the operations at the Dardanelles since Wednesday, says that the Queen Elizabeth began an attack on Narrows on Friday and satisfactory results were achieved against three forts. At smyrna a squadron methodically bombarded Fort Yenickale for two hours, inflicting considerable damage. A French communiqué makes it clear that three battleships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded the forts in Narrows right across the Gallipoli peninsula.

A French official note calculates on the basis of German official casualty lists the total German losses, including sick, to be not fewer than three millions.

Russian communiqués report continued successes in Poland, Galicia and the Carpathians. They inflicted enormous losses on the Austrians, and annihilated certain divisions. They have occupied Stanislau, an important town in Galicia, and captured a fortified position in the Carpathians. In the fighting near Stanislau the Russians captured 18,675 prisoners and many guns and munitions.

The Germans have completely changed their tone on the subject of British military value, and an inspired article in a Hamburg paper exhorts Germans to prepare for fresh exertions and sacrifices.

The Allies have progressed at various points in the West and inflicted a severe reverse on the Germans, who had brought large forces, north of Arras.

A sharp engagement between a large force of Arabs supported by a few Turkish troops and a small British force is reported from Lower Mesopotamia. The enemy suffered severe losses.

BOMBARDMENT OF DARDANELLES NARROWS.

MORE GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON NARROWS.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO SMYRNA DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The Press Bureau publishes a despatch from Vice-Admiral Carden which says:—The bombardment of the Dardanelles was continued on March 3rd, and subsequent days.

Battleships and seaplanes were active despite unfavourable weather but Thursday was fine and sweeping steadily progressed.

Landing parties continued the clearance of the entrance and had skirmishes with the enemy.

The British casualties were 19 killed, three missing and 25 wounded.

The Queen Elizabeth on Friday began an attack on Narrows by indirect fire supported by the Inflexible and Prince George.

Satisfactory results were achieved against three forts.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, has arrived.

At Smyrna a squadron of battleships and cruisers methodically bombarded Fort Yenickale for two hours, inflicting considerable damage.

Bombardment at closer range has now begun in favourable weather.

The reduction of Smyrna defences is a necessary incident in the main operation.

CONCEALED GUNS ATTACKED.

LATER.

The Admiralty despatch adds:—

No action was possible on Wednesday till two in the afternoon when despite still unfavourable weather the Irresistible, Albion, Prince George and Triumph resumed the attack on Fort Dardanus and the concealed guns in the neighbourhood. These were less active and were dealt with by the ships with more certainty.

Useful seaplane reconnaissance located several encampments and two permanent batteries.

Demolition parties on Thursday, covered by detachments of the marine brigade of the naval division landed at Kumkal and Sedduldbahr.

The latter discovered and destroyed four Nordenfeldts.

The enemy were holding the villages in force.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

The Sapphire silenced a battery of field-guns northward of Dikili and the Prince George shelled the defences of Becika.

When the Queen Elizabeth was yesterday shelling the defences of Narrows by indirect fire, the Inflexible and Prince George supported her dealing with howitzers.

The fire was confined to Forts Medjidieh, two eleven-inchers, four nines, five threes; Hamidieh, two fourteen-inchers and Namazieh, one eleven-incher, one ten-incher, eleven nine-inchers and six others.

The Queen Elizabeth fired twenty-nine rounds, with the result that the magazine of the important fort Hamidieh with the best and heaviest guns blew up.

The fire of the Inflexible and Prince George was observed from inside the Dardanelles by the Irresistible, Canopur, Cornwallis and Albion.

Although these vessels were much bombarded by concealed guns none were hit.

The military station at Tuzburna was destroyed by the Sapphire.

Admiral Peirse's squadron secured thirty-two hits at Fort Yenickale. There were two heavy explosions, apparently of magazines.

Remarkable accuracy was attained by the nine-inchers of the flagship Euryalus. Fire was not returned.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 7.

A French communiqué makes it clear that three battleships in the Gulf of Saros bombarded the forts in Narrows right across the Gallipoli peninsula.

None of the vessels in either the Gulf or the Dardanelles were hit.

TURKS FLEE IN PANIC.

POSITION IN THE AEGEAN SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, March 5.

Turkish troops at Dikeli, opposite Mitylene, fired quick-firers at the cruiser Sapphire, which dropped twenty shells in Turkish camp. The Turks fled in a panic.

BOMBARDMENT OF NAGARA.

ATHENS, Mar. 6.

The Allied Fleet on Thursday bombarded the forts Medjidieh and Nagara.

TURKISH SQUADRON AT NAGARA.

ROME, March 5.

The "Messagero" states that a Turkish squadron has anchored at Nagara, composed of the Breslau, Hamidieh, Medjidieh and four destroyers. All the warships are constantly under steam. Admiral Souchon commands.

THE "MENACE."

GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, March 5.

It is announced here that destroyers at Dover have sunk the German submarine U8, the crew being made prisoners.

It is also stated that a vessel of the second French light squadron fired in the Channel on a German submarine. The latter, which was hit by three shells, dived and disappeared.

LONDON, March 5.

The Press Bureau says that destroyers off Dover yesterday afternoon sank the German submarine U8, the officers and men being captured.

LATER.

Twenty-nine officers and men of the U8 have been landed at Dover.

SHELLED BY A DESTROYER.

GERMAN SUBMARINE HIT THREE TIMES

PARIS, Mar. 5.

An official statement says that the German submarine which was shelled by the French destroyer in the Channel on Thursday was of the U2 type. After three shells had hit the submarine she dived and left no trace.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE GONE.

SUNK BY A HARTLEPOOL STEAMER.

LONDON, March 5.

The West Hartlepool steamer Alston reports that she has sunk a German submarine in the Channel.

EXPLOIT OF THE THORDIS.

CONFIRMED BY THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, March 5.

The Admiralty confirms that an examination of the Thordis shows that the vessel rammed, and in all probability sank a German submarine.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables:—

The steamer Thordis, recently purchased and transferred from the Norwegian to the British register, has claimed the prizes privately offered to the first British merchantman sinking a submarine. The captain states that the submarine off Beachy Head discharged a torpedo and missed. The Thordis immediately turned and steered for the periscope, felt the shock, and lingered in the vicinity, but the submarine did not reappear.

INCITEMENTS TO PIRACY.

BIG REWARDS FOR SINKING MERCHANTMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 5.

An official announcement shows that owing to the lack of success, Germany is redoubling her efforts to incite the crews of submarines to piracy. The Inspecting Admiral on a visit Wilhelmshaven promised exceptional rewards for the sinking of merchantmen, and recommended submarines if possible to seize what they could on board merchantmen.

ENEMY'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Neueste Nachrichten" of February 26th stated that all the news of the successes of submarines came from English sources.

The submarines themselves had not sent any reports of any kind.

CAPTURE OF THE DACIA.

PARIS, March 5.

The Minister of Marine announces that the Dacia was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Europe. The Prefect of Brest has pronounced the capture to be legal.

RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

PARIS, March 5.

It is reported that the Russian fleet has been sighted off Bourgas making for the Bosphorous.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

SUCCESSES IN POLAND AND THE CARPATHIANS.

STANISLAU TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, March 5.

A communiqué says:—Obstinate fighting is taking place in some of the Niemen and Vistula sectors. Our troops are advancing successfully. We captured at Mocarze several hundreds of prisoners and six quick-firers and also made captures when we stormed the fortifications of Konopka.

We captured in the Carpathians the enemy's fortified position southward of Zaklitchine. The Austrian attacks yesterday were somewhat less vigorous. The Russians have entered Stanislau and successfully crossed the river Lukwa.

OBSTINATE FIGHTING

RUSSIANS CONTINUE TO GO FORWARD.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 7.

A communiqué says:—

On the left bank of the Niemen Germans have been driven back behind the railway station at Simno, and also in the Liepuny district. Obstinate fighting continues on the roads to Lomza.

On Friday night we dislodged the enemy from a commanding height west of the Staviski-Lomza road, and captured near Karwowo seven machine guns.

In the Carpathians the Austrians continue futile attacks in the direction of Baligrod. After expelling the Austrians from fortified positions on the Bystrica river, and capturing a hundred we are continuing the offensive.

HUGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

NEARLY 20,000 MEN TAKEN IN GALICIA

PETROGRAD, Mar. 5.

Between February 21st and March 3rd the Russians captured in the fighting near Stanislau 18,675 prisoners, five guns, sixty-two mitrailleuses, and numerous trains.

THE FIGHTING AT STANISLAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 6.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London March 4. The latest Petrograd reports suggest doubts whether the Russians' recent advance to Munkacs has been maintained. The "Noveo Vremya" critic points out that although the Austrian attacks in that region are being made with great strength, the chief attacks are projected further east in conjuction with the advance on Stanislau.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent at Bucharest states that the Russians have retaken Stanislau, but Petrograd official news is content to claim that the Russians after important fighting in which they took 6,000 prisoners and four guns advanced from the west to within 20 miles of the town.

HINDENBURG'S ENORMOUS LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Time's" Petrograd correspondent puts General Hindenburg's losses in the past month at a quarter of a million and 100,000 on the middle Vistula front. The east Prussian advance has cost so far 15,000 prisoners, and the killed at Przasnsyz alone were nearly 3,000. The correspondent anticipates a fierce struggle for the space between Thorn and the southern flank of the German Masurian line.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIANS' SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

PETROGRAD, Mar. 6.

A Communiqué says:—We are continuing a successful offensive in the Chorok region. The remainder of the Caucasian front is quiet.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, Mar. 7.

In the Chamber, M. Venezelos announced that, the King disapproving the Government's policy, the Cabinet had resigned.

SUPPLYING BAD MEAT FOR TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Messrs. Lyons, Ltd., for having bad meat at the White City where they were catering for the troops, have been fined £50, with £75 costs, the maximum penalty. The firm will appeal.

SEVERE GERMAN REVERSE.

LARGE FORCES DEFEATED NORTH OF ARRAS.

PROGRESS IN THE VOSGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Mar. 7.

A communiqué says:—North of Arras our counter-attack in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette continued to progress. The Germans, who had brought large forces into action, suffered a severe reverse there. In Belgium our artillery in the dunes carried out a very effective fire on the heavy battery at Westende.

In Champagne, a German counter-attack in a ravine north-west of Beau Sejour was repulsed.

Our progress at Hartmannsweilerkopf in the Vosges comprises three hundred metres of German trenches.

On Friday evening we repulsed a counter-attack opposite Uffholz, and blew up an ammunition store at Cernay. On Friday night we swept the enemy's advanced posts trying to establish themselves on Sillakerkopf east of Hosneck.

VILLAGE CAPTURED.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL BOMBARDED.

PARIS, March 5.

A communiqué says:—We recaptured the greater portion of an advanced trench at Notre Dame de Lorette, taking 150 prisoners.

The Germans again bombarded Rheims cathedral.

We repulsed two counter-attacks at Vauquois, and made fresh progress, inflicting appreciable losses and taking many prisoners. We are masters of the greater part of the village.

CONSISTENTLY SATISFACTORY

FIELD MARSHALL FRENCH'S BULLETIN

LONDON, March 5.

Field-Marshal French's bulletin to-night says:—The result of artillery exchanges has been consistently satisfactory. There have been daily minor enterprises on our initiative.

A British aeroplane flying behind the German lines twice attacked German machines and forced them to descend.

LIVELY ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PROGRESS MAINTAINED AT ALL POINTS

PARIS, March 6.

A communiqué says:—There have been lively artillery actions from Nieuport to Ypres. Our progress yesterday in a ravine north-west of Beau Sejour caused the Germans last night to make a fresh counter-attack, which was repulsed.

There has been an intermittent cannonade from the Lys to the Aisne. Our progress yesterday at Perthes has been maintained. Our well-directed fire upon a farm near Pont-a-Mousson caused a panic among the German occupants, who fled to the woods, pursued by our shells.

Small bodies of Germans attempted unsuccessfully to attack our outposts near the Forest of Parroy.

TWELVE ATTACKS REPULSED

ALLIES CAPTURE MORE TRENCHES AND PRISONERS.

PARIS, March 6.

The evening communiqué said:—Twelve German attacks on a trench we had captured on the Belgian dunes were repulsed. Our counter-attacks north of Arras have been most successful.

We captured a mitrailleuse company on Thursday evening, drove back the attacking Germans to-day, and re-captured advance lines whihc had been in the enemy's possession for two days, taking numerous prisoners.

Rheims was bombarded all day.

In Champagne we made marked progress in the region of Perthes on Thursday evening, surrounded and captured a company of guards, carried a trench north-west of Perthes to-day and captured six hundred yards of trenches two hundred yards deep north-east of Mesnil, also several trenches in ravines north-west of Beau Sejour.

We have made important progress in the Argonne, in the western part of the village of Vauquois, and repulsed an attack in Bois le Pretre, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson.

We captured a trench at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, Alsace.

DRENCHED WITH SCALDING LIQUID.

HOW GERMANS RUSHED A TRENCH.

PARIS, Mar. 7.

Official details of the Malancourt affair mentioned in a communiqué on February 27th show that the French and German trenches were here very close and hidden from each other by undergrowth.

Fighting was conducted by saps, mines and handgrenades.

Suddenly at noon the men in our trench saw thick dark smoke rising over their parapet to the height of forty metres.

The occupants of other trenches thought that we had exploded a mine.

The defenders of the trench felt the rush of hot air and in few seconds they were drenched with scalding liquid like pitch played over them in jets through smoke as if squirted from pumps.

The Germans, concealed in smoke, cut the barbed wire entanglements and rushed the trench but were driven out on the following morning.

(For Otheer War Telegrams see page 8.)

AVIATOR'S FEAT.

IMPORTANT GERMAN POWDER WORKS DESTROYED.

ACID TANKS FIRED BY BOMBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, March 6.

The Rottweil powderworks are one of the most important in Germany. The French aviator descended to five thousand feet above them in order to take better aim and dropped four bombs.

The first fell into the acid tanks and the aviator saw a thin wraith of smoke proceed from them. Then an immense flame shot up, followed by dense columns of thick smoke which attained to the height of the aeroplane.

Three other bombs set fire to other parts of the works.

A telegram on Saturday stated that a French aviator had dropped bombs on German powder magazines at Rottweil, Black Forest.

DECORATION FOR PEGOUD.

LONDON, March 6.

Pegoud, the famous looper of the loop, has been decorated with the Military Medal for valour for his achievements in bringing down Taubes.

ZEPPELIN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.

The Zeppelin L8 was seriously damaged on Thursday while descending at Tirlemont, and had to be dismantled for repairs.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

A German official wireless admits that Zeppelin L8 got among trees while descending in darkness and that it has been necessary to dismantle her and send her to Germany.

AIRSHIP OFF EAST COAST.

BRITISH OIL-TANK STEAMER'S ESCAPE

LONDON, March 5.

A British oil-tank steamer which has arrived in the Humber reports that between Yarmouth and Spurn Head a German airship approached and descended, and dropped three bombs. Fortunately the captain had time to steer a zig-zag course, and the bombs fell harmlessly. The vessel also as a precaution got boats ready for launching.

STUPENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

ESTIMATED AT THREE MILLIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

A French official Note calculates on the basis of German official casualty lists the total German losses, including sick, to be not fewer than three millions.

FAMINE AND FAILURE.

THE SPECTRES CONFRONTING GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, March 6.

The "Matin" describes a German plan, which it believes to be authentic, for the razing of Paris in sections, in an endeavour to exact crushing conditions from France, including co-operation against Great Britain, prior to the destruction of each section.

The battle of the Marne upset the Germans' calculations, and England proved an unrivalled fighter, and a generous friend who staked everything, men, ships and money, and showed herself a valiant comrade in the Battles of the Aisne, Oise, Lys and Yser, while her ships swept the German flag from the seas.

To-day after seven months of war, Germany is confronted with the spectres of famine and failure.

FRENCH LINER AFIRE.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

A Lloyds' telegram from Valentia, Ireland, says that the liner "La Tourraine" has sent a wireless message that she is afire and indistress. She left New York on February 28th, for Havre. Steamers are going to her assistance.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.

A wireless message says that the La Tourraine is burning fiercely.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The passengers and crew of the La Tourraine are safe.

"STEEL YOUR HEARTS."

GERMANS TOLD TO PREPARE FOR FRESH SACRIFICES.

BRITISH PERSISTENCE AND ENDURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 6.

The Press Bureau points out that the remarkable change in the German opinion of British military value, and its deviation since the war, are exemplified by an inspired article in the "Hamburger Nachrichten," which describes Great Britain as Germany's chief enemy and says:—

The British soldier is an adversary to be taken very seriously, while the British Navy fully realises the extent of its duties and responsibilities. Therefore, it is advisable for Germans to steel their hearts and prepare for fresh exertions and sacrifices in the conflict with Great Britain, who will doubtless again reveal those qualities of persistence and endurance with which she has fought in past wars.

FRENCH HONOUR BRITISH FIELD-MARSHAL.

PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAILLE MILITAIRE.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France reports an interesting ceremony when General Delacroix presented Field Marshall French with the Medaille Militaire, Sir John French being the first Englishman to receive the decoration.

General Delacroix spoke of the sincere appreciation of the French nation of the magnificent work the Field Marshal was doing, of the great courage and endurance of the army and the absolute confidence of the French people that victory was assured.

Field Marshal French said that the British army was fully alive to the glorious heroism of the French, and deeply sensible of the honour of fighting at their side, and he shared the confidence in a complete victory.

M. Delacroix subsequently presented Generals Willcocks, Allenby and Pulteney with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour with complimentary expressions to each.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR 50 MILLION

LONDON, March 5.

Tenders have been invited for fifty millions of Exchequer Bonds at three per cent. The outstanding feature of the Stock Exchange has been active dealings in Egyptian and oil shares.

BRITISH TRADE.

LARGE INCREASE IN IMPORST.

LONDON, March 6.

Imports for February show an increase of £3,215,163 sterling and exports a decrease of £15,084,860. The increases among imports include food, drink and tobacco £7,119,226, and raw wool £1,087,873. The decreases among exports include manufactured cotton £4,582,370 and wool £1,364,481.

BRITISH DYES LIMITED.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The prospectus of the British Dyes, Ltd., has been issued authorising a share capital of two millions, the Government advancing £1,500,000 against four per centage debentures.

Sir Mark Oldroyd is Chairman and Sir Frank Adam and Sir Gilbert Claughton represent the Government on the Board.

The purpose of the Company is to supply dyes and colours hitherto mostly German to British trades whose turnover is estimated at two hundred million.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. Hedderwick, Royal Scots.
Captain B. W. Moloney, East Lancs.
Lieut. E. M. Williamson, Sherwoods.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. C. H. Dundas, Welsh Regiment.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut. W. C. Brodribb, Manchesters.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

WOUNDED.

Captain L. W. Bird, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. C. Christie, Gordons.
Lieut. P. W. T. MacGregor-Whitton, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain A. C. L. Stanley Clarke, Cameronians.
Lieut W. Tod, Scots Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The 19th casualty list from Persian Gulf contains the following:—

KILLED.

125th Indian Field Ambulance, Sub-Assistance Surgeon Govind Dinkar Paranjpe.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LARGE ARAB FORCE DEFEATED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 7.

A Press communiqué states:—

On March 3rd the movement of our troops from Ahwani on the Ghadiar 10 miles to the west of Ahwani disclosed the presence of a large force of Arabs supported by a few Turkish troops.

A severe engagement ensued which resulted in the enemy losing 300 killed including the brother of the Shaikh of the Bana Turuf tribe and 500 wounded, including ten or twelve Shaikhs and the brother of Shaikh Gadhban of the Bani Lam tribe.

Of the small British force engaged 61 were killed and 123 wounded.

On the following day our cavalry patrols sent out from Ahwani found the enemy unaggressive.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The South African House of Assembly has decided to appoint a select committee chosen by the Speaker to enquire into the causes and circumstances of the rebellion.

Mr. Smartt condemned General Hertzog's failure to declare himself against the rebels.

General Hertzog replied that even now he had no intention of repudiating the rebellion.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE MADE ADMIRAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Sir John Jellicoe has been promoted Admiral.

LONDON, March 5.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux has been promoted to be Admiral of the Fleet.

SHAHABAD TEMPLE MURDER

PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSE LEAVE TO APPEAL

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Lords the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the petition of Moti Chand Pandam Chand Shaha for leave to appeal against the sentence of death for the murder of a priest in a temple in the Nimez district, Shahabad.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PRESIDENT WILSON NOT TO ATTEND OPENING.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 6.

On account of the European war, President Wilson will not attend the opening of the Panama Canal on the 20th instant.

HON. NEIL PRIMROSE ENGAGED

LONDON, March 5.

The Hon. Neil Primrose is engaged to Lady Victoria Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby.

OBITUIRY.

LONDON, March 6.

The death is announced of Earl Cadogan.

LAHORE MEDICAL SCHOOL STRIKE.

ACTION BY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 6.

Referring to the Lahore medical school affair a local journal writes:—We learn on enquiry that the military students of the Lahore Medical School who, according to their statement, were expelled from the school and boarding house on the 23rd February, have not yet rejoined their classes. They have, we are told, been informed by the authorities that their names have been struck off the rolls of the school. They received after this on Wednesday evening a communication from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, asking them to submit a statement of their grievances. The students, 106 in number, saw Colonel Bamber, Inspector-General, in his office on Thursday, when he, at the request of the students, selected six students from each class, that is 24 students in all, to represent the students' case to him. The students have addressed a communication to his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer for his kindly intervention and sympathetic consideration of their case.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 4th March:—

To-day's report of the operations at the Dardenelles shows substantial progress. The mine-field has been cleared eight-and-a-half miles from the entrance to the point where forts in the narrows can be shelled at a very easy range for heavy guns. The forts at Kephiz point and facing it have been dealt with, and are probably useless for further resistance. French ships from the Gulf of Saros have also been dealing with the gun position along the neck of the Peninsula of Galipoli. The ships now approach the most difficult part, but with the force available should be able to conquer even this obstacle. Airmen have established the important point that the newly prepared gun-positions are not yet armed, consequently the prepartions are greatly simplified, for the position and armaments of the forts which have to be attacked are known. So far only six men have been wounded in a British ship.

THE RUSSIAN RECOVERY.

The sole remnant of the German offensive to the north of Warsaw is the continued effort against Osowiecs, several attempts to approach which have been repulsed. In the Carpathians the Russians have again repulsed furious Austrian attacks near the Dukla pass and German attacks near the Tucholxa Pass.

In Eastern Galicia, the Russians again moved forward, crossing the river Lomnica, advancing on Stanislau, and capturing 600 Austrians and 64 officers. That the Russians are able to recover so quickly from the stunning blow delivered them in East Prussia and return a counter-blow, and that they have maintained themselves in Galicia and pursue a vigorous offensive in the Carpathians despite all attacks on Warsaw, are acknowledged to be evidence of the skill of the higher command, and endurance and bravery of the troops. The numbers which the Russians can put into the fighting line are limited by supplies and munitions and the paucity of railways serving the fighting line, but the recent operations show that both generalship and the fighting quality of the men at least equal the Germans when they engage on equal terms.

GERMAN TRENCHES CAPTURED.

The French report that in Champagne they hold the whole of the first line of German trenches, from north-west of Perthes to north of Beau Sejoir and at several points they have progressed beyond. An important factor in the struggle in the west now is the weight of heavy artillery either side can bring to bear, and in that respect the Allies, with the whole world open to them for raw material, and active industries in progress, should be able each week to increase the preponderance established till eventually the German line breaks somewhere.

DELHI, March 7.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 5th March:—

A FORMIDABLE TASK.

The bombardment of the inner forts of the Dardanelles continues. The present operation is the most formidable task and can only be conducted by comparatively slow stages. There is every prospect of success but the difficulty is increased with every mile won in the Straits and the worst part has still to be accomplished. Nowhere can the Dardanelles be rushed and the passage must be fought for step by step. The French Minister of Marine interviewed said: "We do not except to open the Dardenelles without effort but we will get through in good time."

RUSSIANS RE-ENTER BUKOVINA.

To the north of Warsaw the Germans still assume an aggressive attitude opposite Ossowise but all indications suggest that this aims at nothing more than securing the withdrawl of their main masses. The certain of interest is now shifted to the Carpathian passes where the Austrians have been making repeated and most desperate though fruitless attacks which the Russians have repulsed with hand-grenades and baycnets. The counter-attack is causing immense losses. In Eastern Galicia the Russians are steadily pressing back Austrians and it is unofficially reported that they have re-entered Bukovina.

In the west the French are making head way both in Champagne and Argonne. Two regiments of Prussian Guards attacked with great ferocity but were completely defeated.

GERMAN BLUFF.

Referring to the German submarine blockade of Britain the French Minister of Marine interviewed said: It was just a bluff, Germany is utterly unable to make good the threat. Germany may sink ships now and then but the outcome of the war will not be changed. The real answer to Germany's barbaric threats is to see that no other ship reaches Germany if we can help it and he thought we could.

LATE MR. GOKHALE.

LONDON INDIANS' SORROW.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

At a meeting of the London Indian Association, a resolution expressing profound sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by India by the death of Mr. Gokhale was carried in silence, the members standing.

Resolutions paying tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Gokhale and conveying messages of condolence to his bereaved family have been passed by public meetings at Bangalore, Bulsar and Shikarpur.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS BY THE VICEROY.

CAPITAL GRANT OF 10 LAKHS ANNOUNCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 6.

Contrary to custom the Convocation of the Calcutta University was held this year in the Town Hall instead of the University Hall. Presiding at an immense and enthusiastic gathering of University students this afternoon his Excellency Lord Hardinge delivered an address in his capacity as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. In the course of it he announced amidst cheers a further Government grant of ten lakhs of rupees to the University of Calcutta, on certain conditions, towards the capital cost of building hostels for under-graduates studying in affiliated colleges in Calcutta. As regards the recently accepted Ambulance Corps in which a large number of medical students of the Calcutta University have joined, his Excellency said that although its destination had not yet been definitely settled, it would probably be employed in Mesopotamia and possibly as a river ambulance service and he was confident it would do well.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Viceroy's speech:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to preside once more at your Convocation and to welcome Dr. Sarbadhikari to the first Convocation at which he has officiated as Vice-Chancellor. Few people realise the great volume of work, worry, and responsibility that falls to the Vice-Chancellor, and I think we all owe him a debt of gratitude for so cheerfully shouldering this burden and wish him every success in his heavy task.

IMPETUS TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

As I have already said on a previous occasion I value my position as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, especially because it brings me into direct contact with the students of India in whose well-being I am keenly interested. I am glad also to think that during my Viceroyalty there has been considerable progress in University education. In 1904 the Universities of India were invited to take a higher part in the educational activities of the country than the mere examination of students taught in independent colleges. The Government of India assisted them by funds to obtain closer control over the affiliated colleges by means of periodical inspection. The funds, however, were not forthcoming at that time to enable our Universities to undertake the important functions of teaching and research and I am pleased to think that during my term of office, the Government have been able to place the Universities in a position to perform this duty. It is a matter of congratulation that this example has been followed with generous gifts from two of your fellow citizens, I mean the late Sir Taraknath Palit and Dr. Rashbehari Ghosh. In the past few years the Government of India have contributed Rs. 12,00,000 for the capital requirements of your University which also now draws an annual sum of Rs. 1,28,000 by way of subsidy towards its recurring requirements,—a sum the capitalised value of which amounts to more than 36¼ lakhs. I do not propose to give you a history of all that has passed in this period. Indeed, it would be impossible to do so for the movement which has been initiated is as yet incomplete. We still stand on the threshold and amid the preliminary difficulties of what I believe to be a new era in the history of Indian universities, their transition from a purely examining to a partly teaching university type.

GREAT EXPANSION.

I may point out that the number of arts college institutions in the area over which your University holds jurisdiction has between 1910 and 1914 nearly doubled increasing from over 9,000 to nearly 18,000. The annual number of your matriculates has increased from nearly 3,000 to nearly 7,000, that of your graduates has trebled, and that of those who pass the Master's degree has quadrupled. And I might elaborate this expansion along many lines and ask you to reflect what this great expansion means. I prefer, however, on this occasion to confine myself to three special considerations, which to my mind are of the first importance.

SCENTIFIC TEACHING AND RESEARCHES.

The first is the increased interest which has arisen in the teaching of science subjects. University inspection combined with an ordered procedure in affiliation has, I believe, considerably raised the standard of instruction in the colleges. Some of the laboratories attached to these institutions can now compare favourable with any in the world. The teaching staffs have been strengthened. Your advanced students produce papers dealing with subjects of research which are accepted by leading scientific journals in Europe. The benefactions to which I alluded above were both made for the advancement of scientific teaching and researches. I am not fully aware of the dispositions you propose for the utilisation of these donations or of the Rs. 12,000 a year of the Imperial grant which is to be expended on the upkeep of your university laboratories. But, much as we admit the triumphs, which India has achieved in the field of humanitarian studies, it is a matter for satisfaction that her sons are now advancing along the path which will enable her to take due place in a civilisation which demands other qualities besides those of poetic sense or philosophic contemplation.

While I am on this theme, I should like to acknowledge similar advances made elsewhere, for Bengal is not alone in her awakening to the need of scientific training. In Bombay the contributions of a few public-minded citizens to the proposed Royal Institute of Science have totalled nearly 25 lakhs, while Sir Chinubhai Madhav Lal has endowed the Institute of Science of Ahmedabad with six lakhs, giving giving a further two lakhs to the Gujerat College with which it is associated.

LIBRARIES AND HOSTELS.

The second point which I note is this, the Universities of India have recently made laudable efforts which have been substantially aided by my Government to provide for themselves local habitations in the shape of buildings befitting their dignity and libraries where their alumni may learn the use of books and the methods of investigation and research which collections of books alone make possible. Nor has Calcutta been behindhand; thanks to the generosity of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, you are now possessed of a handsome library. The students of your Law College are accommodated in a hostel towards which my Government contributed three lakhs. We have also made a grant of eight lakhs for the purchase of a valuable site which abuts on your University buildings and the acquisition of which should permit of a further extension.

CONDITIONS OF STUDENT LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

The last subject on which I shall speak is one upon which I feel strongly. Early in my term of office I made a point of personally investigating the conditions in which students in Calcutta reside. It is a matter of common knowledge that these conditions leave much to be desired and that even where in default of hostels the lodgings occupied are unobjectionable on sanitary or other grounds there is little chance for that community, of pleasant intercourse of life which Cardinal Newman described as worth more than all the teaching and examination, which a non-residential university can provide. Five years ago your Vice-Chancellor described it as a matter of the deepest regret that visible progress had not yet been effected in the erection of hostels for colleges in the city other than the University Law College, and, he continued, "to all interested in the welfare of our students, it is still a matter of grave concern that they continue in many instances to live under very unfavourable conditions." The University Law College has a commodious hostel and I am proud that it bears my name. There are also good hostels attached to some of the colleges but I understand that a large number of University students and practically all those of certain colleges have no place of residence save what they can find in the shape sometimes of licensed and subsidised hostels up and down the city. In the past few years my Government has given out a capital grant of 14 lakhs for hostels in Calcutta, exclusive of the three lakhs given for the Hardinge Hostel and of a further 24½ lakhs given for hostels in the mofussil. Imperial funds have also contributed over 3½ lakhs towards the building of the University Institute on the completion and success of which I lay great stress as one of the few social links which may bind your students into the corporate life proper to a university. Thus the Government has done much.

GRANT OF TEN LAKHS.

But I cannot conceal from myself that much more remains to be done and I would urge upon the University the desirability of consolidating its work by some concentration of energy on the residential system, without which the creation of new chairs and the construction of new laboratories are but too likely to prove of little avail. With a view to contributo towards this end and to commemorate this vist I am glad to announce that my Government will make a further capital grant of ten lakhs to the University of Calcutta, on certain conditions, for the building of hostels for undergraduates studying in affiliated colleges in Calcutta.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

As this is the last occasion upon which I shall have the honour of presiding as your Chancellor at the Convocation I would like to address a few words to the students of the University. I have myself been a student at the University of Cambridge for a spell of 3½ years, and although I can recall periods of what seemed to me then hard work and unwelcome drudgery, I now look back upon that time with grateful enthusiasm as some of the happiest years of my life. I am aware that my tutor was a little disappointed with me at the results of my examinations, still it is not by the results of examinations that one is truly able to gauge whether a young man has profited or not by his residence in the University nor, can it be said that the standard of education of a student and his utility in afterlife depend upon the knowledge in some special subject that he is able to assimilate in his brain for the time being. Still, what I learnt and what I verily believe to be even more valuable for practical life in this world was the power of concentration and assimilation and these are the qualities that each and every student should assiduously cultivate for himself and that no tutor however gifted can teach.

STUDENTS AND UNIVERSITY.

I feel that I have here made a personal digression but what I wish to say a few words about to you to-day is the meaning of university life and the part that you students should play in it. In the modern state one of the chief objects of those who are responsible for its good Government should be the encouragement of the moral and intellectual development of the people. The natural channel through which such progress should be safely obtained is through its educational establishments such as universities and schools. The primary schools are the lowest of such institutions and are intended to educate and raise the people of the soil, while the secondary schools to which a comparatively limited number proceed are utilised for the development of education and expansion of knowledge amongst a class of people who as useful members of the commonwealth are in a position to exercise a beneficial influence on their surroundings and on those who have not had the privilege of enjoying similar advantages.

PART UNIVERSITY PLAY IN STATE.

But, it is from the universities that we hope and expect to find those pioneers of higher intellectual thought and reason who not only contribute to the knowledge of the world but also impress upon the state the individuality of their views and the influence of their higher aspirations. It is in this sense the university plays a very imporant part in the state since it is indisputable that with but few exceptions those who rise to the highest positions in the public and intellectual life of the nation are those who have passed through the portals of the university and have thereby acquired not merely academic knowledge but a wider outlook upon life together with a more penetrating insight into the ways and character of men.

It is the higher and more intelligent life of the university that should be the training ground of the nation's most distinguished sons whether in public life or in highest intellectual pursuits. Thus it is in accordance with the duty of the State and an act of patriotism in all those concerned to maintain the universities at the highest possible level of intellectual efficiency, and in so doing they may rest assured, that with the course of time men of the highest talent and intellect will emerge and that their efforts will not have been in vain.

Now it is as well that students also should realise their duties and responsibilities towards the University of which each one of them is a small but component part, just as they enjoy the advantage of the prestige of the University so they should do all in their power to maintain and even to uplift it. The best way to do this is to make the utmost of their opportunities, to foster noble thoughts, to develop intellectual ideas and to strive to live at a higher level of life. The path is hard and stony, and it is only by incessant toil and strenous effort that the goal of learning can be reached. It is not in the backwaters of university life but in the full stream of mental activity and intellectual competition produced by contact with greater minds that the cultivation of the intellect can be perfected. These are the opportunities which present themselves during your University career. To reap the full benefit of your residence at the university you must strive for concentration in your ideas and assiduity in your studies, at the same time there is plenty of room for enjoyment, and toil brings with it its own reward, its own pleasures, and its own happiness. Those who aim at reaching the highest plane must live accordingly and must look for their, pleasure and enjoyment in the lighter side of intellectual reseaerch.

FORCE OF CHARACTER.

Do not forget that the night cometh when no man can work. So also with character without which learning is of no avail to secure success in life. The precepts and principles of character can only be inculcated from the earliest childhood and cannot be taught, though they may be inspired by noble example. As was said recently by a great English statesman, "you cannot have a class of character or a class of morals but you can imbue individuals with the tone and atmosphere of your universities and your professors." It is character in combination with learning that makes a man, the man of whom the state needs so many and for whom the demand is unfortunately far greater than the supply. The man is as he made himself, man will be as he makes himself. It is true that external circumstances may influence the development of a man, nevertheless his ultimate formation depends largely upon himself and in his daily life he is determining his own future and what sort of man he shall be. The highest code of ethics and and chivalry embdacing honour, loyalty, uprightness, and devotion to duty for duty's sake, are qualities that must be cultivated from infancy and a noble character created by noble deeds is a source of inspiration and provides an example for future emulation. These are the men who succeed in the world's rivalry and it is such men that I would wish to see, trained and developed in this great University.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HOPE.

India has need of everyone of such men and the need grows greater every day. So long as such men are produced in these seats of learning no nation need despair, and I look forward with hope and confidence that the students of this University in particular may even now and in the future so shape their lives that on their arrival at the age of maturity they may each in their own way, whether in the field of literature or science or whether in public or private life, render valuable assistance and co-operation to the Government of India in welding together into one civilised and progressive whole the destinies of this great Empire. They should also endeavour to show to the world that the East is not only recovering its former position of supremacy in the arts and sciences but that India is at the same time training up a race of men who, in the words of Milton the great poet and educationist, shall be enframed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue stirred up with the high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots dear to God and famous to all ages.

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS GOING TO MESOPOTAMIA.

And, now I have done and it remains for me to take leave of you all and in doing so I wish to tell you how much the young men of India will always be in my thoughts and in my prayers for their own welfare and the prosperity of this Indian Empire so largely dependent upon them and their efforts. I would like to add on this occasion that it has been to me a source of great satisfaction to learn that there is a large number of medical students of this University amongst the Ambulance Corps recently formed and offered by Calcutta to the Military authorities—an offer which the Government of India have gratefully accepted. Although its destination has not yet been definitely settled, the Ambulance Corps will probably be employed in Mesopotamia and possibly as a river ambulance service. I am confident it will do well. With these few words I bid you farewell and may God bless this University to all time.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

MORE LIVELY THAN EVER.

IMPORTANT QUESTION ASKED

APPEAL TO A POPULAR SPORTSMAN

(By our Racing Correspondent.

"I never make any money," a lady remarked to me on entering the enclosure last Saturday. "I bring thirty rupees," she added with a gleeful smile, "and it's all gone before the last race,—but what fun. I get out of it!—the afternoons here are worth every anna of it." That is about the full strength of our Mahaluxmi week-end reunions, very tersely and prettily expressed. And a most encouraging feature is, that the further the season advances the greater the enjoyment and interest in the proceedings. There is not a dull moment from start to finish. And as I have remarked before, the entire absence of any form of restraint or bumptious officialism lends a charm of sociability and good-feeling to the sporting gatherings, more of the select, homely garden-party order than what one usually expects at an ordinary race-meeting. The marked increase in the Club's *clientele*, both in quantity and quality, affords an ample tribute to how much this is appreciated by the public, and to the tactful, liberal minded administration in force at present, a pleasing contrast to the regime of a few years ago.

I have not been exactly inundated by replies from owners and trainers, in support of the practice which has been so much in vogue of recent years with regard to running more than one horse in a race in the same interests. In fact I have to admit that my appeal has been tacitly ignored. Such being the case, and further, as I have committed myself to a large body of the sporting public to give a ruling on the subject, I am now about to make a final effort with a more personal form of request by inviting General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan of Bhopal to lighten my darkness, so that I can henceforth preach this gospel of plurality and explain its latent advantages to a hard-headed, incredulous public, who, in their blundering ignorance, are apt to put all sorts of constructions on the motive for persevering in the practice, which, possibly do not exist. I have selected General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, because I know him to be one of the best all-round sportsmen in India. A gentleman who stands in the highest racing repute with the public, and whose explanation on the point, whatever it may be, will command the greatest attention and respect.

I therefore ask the General to inform me why he deemed it necessary to run Longboat in the Aleppo Plate, when the result as disclosed, showed that Haify, at the weights, was immeasurably superior to Longboat, it being obvious, that if Haify could not win, then *a fortiori* Longboat did not stand an "earthly"? Perhaps the General is unaware of the fact, that prior to his purchase of Longboat, this horse was a public performer of some note, and as he has added to his reputation recently, there were not a few last Saturday that were of opinion that he was superior to Haify, and this erroneous belief was the cause of a good deal of money being uselessly thrown away upon him, which served to impoverish this misguided lot to the advantage of Haify's supporters. Under these circumstances, I ask the General, whether it was fair?—Was it sporting?—to countenance a lot of money being squandered on Longboat, which might have been more profitably invested by his sporting admirers on Haify, had Longboat not been introduced into the picture. And this brings me back to the original query which, for the purpose of emphasis, I repeat. Why was it deemed necessary to run Longboat in the Aleppo Plate? With great deference I must here submit, that the public would not be satisfied with the explanation that the General did not know which was the better at the weights and that he backed both. Owners that pay so little attention to the internal economy of their racing affairs as to have no pronounced opinion on a matter of this kind, ignore the responsibility they owe to the public by employing trainers, who, if such a state of affairs could possibly exist, would not be qualified to hold a license for the pursuit of their calling. Unless a trainer is an absolute nincompoop, he should be able to afford his employer the most convincing information on this point. The public do not deny that there may be good grounds for an owner running more than one horse in a race, but they want to know what they are, for their guidance when such an occasion presents itself. During the last Calcutta meeting, an owner is said to have lost quite a lot of money owing to the least expected of his lot turning up as the winner, more than once. The General himself lost his money when he backed Parkhill instead of Molly S. in the Epsom Plate at the 7th Extra. So that even if the General's explanation for plural representation is satisfactory, it would appear that in the interests of owners themselves, as a protective measure against unexpected losses, the horses running in one interest should at least be coupled-up on the Tote, and the dividend paid on the stable, as is the practice in every civilized part of the globe, where the *pari mutuel* or Tote is employed for betting purposes.

The Totes were as usual very liberally patronised, Rs. 3, 216, 70 passing through the two machines in the first enclosure. A rumour was current that a disturbance took place in the second enclosure, and that the crowd threatened at one time to become so unruly, that the services of the police had to be called in. In justice to the very orderly, well-behaved visitors to this enclosure I take the liberty of contradicting the rumour. The patronage accorded to this enclosure has of late increased so much, the officials have great difficulty in supplementing the big demand for tickets at the Tote windows, and the congestion and scramble that ensue are so great just prior to closing up time, it might easily be mistaken for something in the nature of a disturbance. I have already commented on this form of trouble, but as the public have only themselves to blame in being so dilatory about making their investments the remedy lies in their own hands, and the inconvenience will have to be endured until arrangements are made for the tickets to be distributed more freely.

As Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee made no secret of his confidence in Kaiumers' ability to win the 3rd division of the Thana Plate, the pony was very warmly supported. The handicap, however, was worked out to such a nicety, it was difficult to account for such a pronounced demonstration in favour of Kaiumers, gauged through his previous form. Mr. Hoshang was good enough to enlighten me on this point, Kaiumers having accounted for Best Chance in a trial gallop, at a small margin in weights. "In the face of that, do you think I was wrong in looking upon the probable issue in the light of a certainty?" exclaimed Mr. Hoshang ruefully. Black Ivory won convincingly in Hardy's capable hands, and the more I see of this jockey's riding the more it appeals to me, especially with the Arab class. He is likely to make a great name for himself on this side of India if he elects to stay with us. Hongkong never looked better in his life, and from his recent disappointing displays, I am beginning to come to the conclusion that he must be regarded in the light of what Billy Cowell used to call a "Christmas" horse. Ringmaster was another that failed to gallop up to what he is capable of doing, and Abdul in running third confirmed his running on the previous Saturday, when there was an inclination to view his victory in the Selling Plate in the light of a fluke.

I have no idea of the identity of Mr. J. Stewart, but I congratulate him on having purchased a promising pony in Arrow, which won the Mecca Plate comfortably under the capable pilotage of young "Shan" Ferguson, who has of late been forsaking us for Calcutta. He used to be first jockey to Mr. Ali bin Talib's once powerful stable, and the Mohsel Sheik never enjoyed greater prosperity with his racing string than when the jacket was in the keeping of "Shan." Mr. Heath's Bruce was the public fancy, but could not do better than to run fourth, in the indifferent time 1 min. 25 secs., which does not say much for Bruce's claim to be regarded as anything out of the common. Mr. Heath has a strong penchant for the war like Scot in his nomenclature. Why not try MacGregor when the "heath" is so handy? Lands End must have been considerably off colour. He ran fourth in the Sandhurst Plate, about four lengths behind the winner, in 1 min. 23 2/5 secs., and yet in 1 min. 25 secs. he was hardly seen. I imagine nothing short of an accident in the running could have produced such an untoward result. On his run in the 1st division of the Sandhurst Plate he should certainly have been nearer Arrow than he was. Monaco after his flattering run in the Elephanta Plate, when he ran second to Ruby Mine, might also have been expected to show up more prominently.

The second division of the Thana Plate was a splendidly framed handicap, White Silk's allotment being particularly happy considering the length of time he has been absent from the course. A neck divided the 2nd and 3rd and Back Bay was only half a length away. Sphere simply romped home when it came to racing and it would be difficult to make an intelligent estimate of what he had in hand. As a matter of fact I don't know where he came from. I was intent on watching the tough struggle from the distance between White Silk and Nasirabad, when Mr. Faras's horse suddenly popped up on the rails above all places, and going two strides for the others' one squandered all opposition from the Stand home. Contrasted with his indifferent fourth in the 2nd division of the Parel Plate at the Ninth Extra, it was a sensational performance, which rewarded the acumen of his supporters to the tune of Rs. 145-8 on each ten-rupee investment.

The public went crazy over Lumination for the Consolation Plate, and though Mr. Garda's old mare struggled on gamely to the end, repeating her form of the previous Saturday, Tartania suddenly enveloped with a remarkable galloping seizure, won all-out from Vanity Box in the extra smart time for him of 1 min. 13 2/5 secs. Tartania must be a cranky sort of customer, for his previous record this season gave no indications of the amount of suppressed activity which has been smouldering in his capricious anatomy. Soultline flattered his supporters up to the bend but crumpled up when the time came for the "long 'uns" to tell. Vanity Box ran much better than on the previous Saturday and another yard or two would possibly have given her the victory.

Soomsan just managed to scrape home in the Bhuleshwar Plate from Gafal, who seemed done to a turn with his exertions, and rolled about considerably from the distance. Had he kept straight for a few consecutive yards, he undoubtedly would have won.

A splendid afternoon's sport was brought to a fitting conclusion by Mr. Ali bin Talib pulling off the 1st division of the Thana Plate with Mooltan. It was quite up to this popular stable to win a race. Terror unexpectedly deprived them of the honours with Gowahajmer in the Bussorah Plate and a similar misfortune overtook White Silk earlier in the afternoon. Mr. Talib also started Shanghai in the race, and as the result of a bump at the six-furlong post Trenoweth is said to have tumbled off. At any rate, Shanghai managed to steer an excellent course on his own account, and sailing away from the half-mile at the head of his field, won in slashing style from his stable pal Mooltan, at whom he occasionally looked back with an encouraging smirk, apparently exhorting him to persevere in his endeavours to shake off Ruby Fish. After Shanghai's engaging effort, it might not be amiss to get up a race now and again as a sort of "getting-home stakes" for the benefit of the broken-up brigade, when the horses could be left to their own devices without the aid of the superior element. What splendid racing this would provide if a few intelligent Shanghais could be got together!

I hear a petition has been addressed to the proper quarters for a couple of days' extra racing when the official programme runs out. It is suggested a portion of the receipts should be apportioned to the War Fund. With such a worthy object in view I hope the request may be granted.

Details:—

THE THANA PLATE. Division III.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 150; third, Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-12, Hardy 1
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's KAIUMERS, 7-13, Kaikhosroo 2
Messrs. Mahomed Nanjee and Shaik Esmail's ABDUL, 8-2, Japheth 3
Mr. Gussy's REVIVOR, 8-13, Trenoweth ... 4

Also Ran:—Hongkong 9-2, Templeman; Heliograph 9-0, Purtoosingh; Shimran 8-9, Ferguson; Hannibal 8-7, Kanoo; Paradox 8-5, Zamil; Magic 8-1, Mujeed; American Spot 8-1, Etul; Modbury 8-0, Kamad; Ringmaster 7-13, Harrison; Highborn 7-10, Mitchell; Nawag 7-8, Native.

Won by 1 length—neck—1 length.
Time:—1 min. 39 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 50-8. Places, Rs. 16, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 23-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 14,440. Place, Rs. 19,490.

The Race:—Hannibal and Nawag did not get away too well. Revivor broke the line first, but was soon passed by Kaiumers, Hongkong 3rd and Heliograph 4th. Nearing the turn Hongkong and Heliograph disappeared and Black Ivory came into the picture. Down the straight Black Ivory challenged Kaiumers and very tactfully handled by Hardy, gradually wore him down. Abdul put in a strong late run and deprived Revivor of his place.

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 8st. 11lbs. W. I. Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.

Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW, 8-11, Ferguson ... 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's FULL MOON, 8-3, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's GALLOPING LAD, 8-11, Zamil 3

Mr. Heath's BRUCE, 8-11, Templeman ... 4

Also Ran:—Sardinia 8-11, Native; Beaver 8-11, Pratt; Climax 8-11, Hardy; Nassau 8-11, Crowden; Cornwall 8-11, Fahad; Brocade 8-11, Hoyt; Lands End 8-11, Trenoweth; Fez 8-7, Mujeed; Gaiety 8-3, Harrison; Monaco 8-3, Purtoosingh; Paradise 7-13, Japheth.

Won by 3 lengths—1 length—head.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 41-8. Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 42-8 and Rs. 33-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 20,100. Place, Rs. 24,200.

The Race:—Brocade led out followed by Galloping Lad. At the half-mile Arrow joined the leaders and a furlong further, was leading. Brocade shot his bolt at the bend. Full Moon put in a fair run to second place. Arrow won comfortably.

THE THANA PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Abdoola Faras's SPHERE, cd. 7-11, Zamil 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's WHITE SILK, 8-8, Pratt 2
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Lang's NASIRABAD, 9-0, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's BACK BAY, 8-13, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Rising Dawn 9-0, Hardy; Lotus 8-10, Harrison; Aye Aye Sir 8-8, Crowden; Present 8-8, Kaikhosroo; Victory 8-6, Native; Necklet cd. 8-7, Templeman; Minimax 8-4, Ebraim; Royalist 8-2, Mujeed; Powerful 8-0, Hoyt; Hurchan 8-0, Ferguson; Nayel Pasha 7-8, Dhondi.

Won by 2½ lengths—neck—½ length.
Time:—1 min. 39 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 145-8. Places, Rs. 40-8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 62-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 21,850. Place, Rs. 24,760.

The Race:—White Silk was prominent all the way. At the half-mile Rising Dawn was running second. At the turn Nasirabad and Back Bay came into the fighting line. At the distance Zamil on Sphere got an opening on the rails and it was all over.

THE ALEPPO PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1914.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's HAIFY, 8-0, Purtoosingh 1
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's SIR KNIGHT, 9-0, Templeman 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOWAHAJMER, 9-2, Pratt 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's MEXICO, 9-0, Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Money Gold 9-7, Mr. Crawford; Longboat 8-3, Trenoweth; Tulwar cd. 7-6, Kaikhosroo; Sweden cd. 6-8, Harrison.

Won by 1½ lengths—1½ lengths—¾ length.
Time:—2 mins. 8 1/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 65. Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 19,590. Place, Rs. 21,510.

The Race:—Money Gold led out but was soon passed by Sir Knight, Gowahajmer being third. At the 6 furlongs the order was Sir Knight, Sweden, Tulwar, Money Gold. At the 5 furlongs Sweden and Tulwar were running abreast with Sir Knight and Haify next. Down the straight Haify came through and staved off a challenge by Sir Knight.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1914.

Mr. R. R. S.'s TARTANIA, 7-9, Kaikhosroo 1
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-12, Hardy 2
Mr. F. M. Garda's LUMINATION, 9-5, Templeman 3
Mr. Goculdass's SOULTLINE, 9-5, Hoyt ... 4

Also Ran:—Santa Barbara 8-12, Mr. Crawford; Forfeit 8-6, Pratt; Corridor 7-13, Ferguson; Seigneurie 7-5, Purtoosingh.

Won by ¾ length—2 lengths—½ length.
Time:—1 min. 13 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 91-8. Places, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 14.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 24,960. Place, Rs. 24,740.

The Race:—Tartania was quickest away with Soultline, Lumination and Forfeit next. At the half-mile Lumination moved up. Tartania turned into the straight with a commanding lead. From the distance Vanity Box put in a strong run, but failed to get up to Tartania.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM, 8-12, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's GAFAL, 8-4, Ferguson 2
Mr. Abdoola Faras's DURBAN, 8-10, Zamil 3
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 8-3, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Galiard 9-3, Hoyt; Burg 9-1, Mr. Crawford; Bravo 8-13, Hardy; Newmarket 8-10, Kaikhosroo; Nawabzada 8-8, Ebraim; Fado 8-7; Ream 8-4, Purtoosingh; Abdul Aziz 8-3, Harrison; Khedavi Miseer 7-9, Mitchell; Beethoven 7-5, Abbas.

Won by a head—½ length—1 length.
Time:—1 min. 53 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 60. Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 41.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 24,700. Place, Rs. 26,920.

The Race:—Abdul Aziz followed by Soomsam, Beethoven and Galiard were in the van. Round the turn Durban moved up and Gafal took a man-o'-war sweep and came down the straight full of running, but took a rolling fit from the distance which cost him the race, as he only failed to get up to Soomsam by a head.

THE THANA PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN, 8-8, Pratt 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RUBY FISH, cd. 8-4, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Ebraim Mutlag's SAOOD, 7-11, Mujeed 3

Also Ran:—Makbul 9-3, Templeman; Lot 9-3, Hardy; Dilkush 8-10, Etul; Rag Time 8-7, Zamil; Partner 8-4, Hoyt; Shanghai 8-3, (Crowden fell off); Anaz 8-2, Abbas; Columbus 8-1, Ferguson; Welcome 7-12, Purtoosingh; Hurbia 7-12, Harrison; Vellard 7-10, Kaikhosroo.

Won by 1 length—1 length—½ length.
Time:—1 min. 37 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 166. Places, Rs. 44, Rs. 21 and Rs. 55-8.
Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 27,700. Place, Rs. 26,710.

The Race:—Hurbia, Vellard, Shanghai, Ruby Fish was the order of the leaders at first. At the 6 furlong bend some scrimmaging apparently took place resulting in Trenoweth being unshipped from Shanghai who then acted as a pacemaker for his stable companion Mooltan. From the turn Mooltan came away and followed the riderless Shanghai home, winning somewhat comfortably from Ruby Fish.

MR. TENNYSON COLE'S PORTRAIT OF KING EDWARD VII, WHICH NOW HANGS IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

FAMOUS ARTIST IN BOMBAY.

A GREAT PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Few artists can claim the distinction of having painted the portraits of more celebrities, than Mr. P. Tennyson Cole, who is now paying a first visit to India, and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. A genial man of the world is Mr. Tennyson Cole, as a representative of the "Chronicle" discovered, in spending with him a most interesting hour looking over reproductions of some of the portraits which have made him famous not only in England, but in South Africa, Australasia and the West Indies. As he turned over the pictures, Mr. Tennyson Cole chatted interestingly of the originals.

There was a speaking likeness of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and of it the artist said: "That gave me more trouble, perhaps, than any picture I ever painted. Rhodes was a most impatient man; he could not sit still for more than a minute or two." The original painting of Rhodes was done for Oriel College, Oxford. The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on the other hand, was the most patient of men, and realised to the full the necessity of the sitter co-operating with the artist if a good picture was to result.

Speaking of the portrait he painted of the late Mr. "Dick" Seddon, Mr. Cole said in his work he frequently uses a looking-glass in a fixed position behind him, because it reverses the picture and be more readily correct the balance of formations. He was doing so on this occasion, and Mr. Seddon became curious and asked if he might look through the glass at the picture. "Certainly," said Mr. Cole, and placed his sitter in a position to see the picture. He said he could not see it, and insisted that he could not, even when assured that he was looking at it. Then it dawned upon him, and he remarked: "Great Scot, I thought I was looking at myself in the mirror."

Mr. Cole, had the high honour of creating seven pictures of the late King Edward, wonderful examples, all of them, of the portrait-painter's art. One of these, by His Majesty's express desire, hangs in the Red Drawing Room at Windsor Castle, while another, of the late King as Sovereign of the Garter, was presented by Lord Cheylesmore to the City of Westminster.

Born in the studio,—his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were artists,—Mr. Tennyson Cole has, to use his own words, painted since he was a child. Before he was twenty-five years of age he had, from special sittings, painted the portraits of four Cabinet Ministers, including the late Lord Salisbury. Then, getting a touch of what is best described as "go fever," he went a-travelling. In Australasia he was commissioned to make studies of many famous men, notably the late Mr. "Dick" Seddon and Sir George Grey. There also he met and painted such notable visitors as Mme. Bernhardt, Mr. J. L. Toole and Sir Charles Santley.

Subsequently he went to South Africa, and made a tour of exploration through British Central Africa and down the banks of the Zambesi, sketching, hunting and studying nature. Later he painted the portraits of the late Mr. Rhodes, Lord Milner and other prominent men. At the time the South African War broke out he was in Capetown, and there met the Duke of Norfolk, wearing a slouch hat and loose-fitting khaki uniform,—a very different attire from that in which Mr. Cole subsequently painted His Grace wearing the gorgous robes and full-insignia of the office of Mayor of Westminster.

To mention all the notabilities Mr. Cole has had the honour of painting, would take too much space. Suffice it to say that all the most famous men and many notable women of the last quarter of a century have sat to him, and that his studies of many of them have been presented by their admirers to universities, Guilds and municipal halls, clubs and other public and semi-public buildings. Mr, Cole is the proud possessor of many autographed letters of thanks from grateful constituents, all containing the same underlying note, what a wonderfull picture! Books full of press cuttings tell the same story of the work of this gifted artist.

Mr. Cole is on a business-and-pleasure-combined trip to India, and intends to remain in Bombay for some time.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE UNITED PROVINCES.

INCREASE DUE TO CREATION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, March 6.

In the financial statement of the Government of India, it is stated that there will be increase of one decimal nineteen lakhs in provincial expenditure of the United Provinces under the heading "General Administration." This is said to be in consequence of the allotment for the creation of the Executive Council.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

SUGGESTION TO ABANDON THE BIG RACES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 6.

An animated correspondence is proceeding in the papers as to whether the great races ought not to be abandoned this year, such public festivals being inappropriate and jarring in this grave national crisis. The "Times" strongly favours abandoning them.

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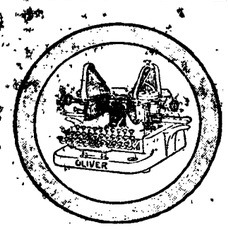

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS EXPUNGED FROM RECORDS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

B. N. LANG, plaintiff, ACTING OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE v. SUNDERBAI, defendant.

This was an application on behalf of the Official Assignee to expunge certain observations made by his Lordship in his judgment in the above suit. The judgment appeared in full in our issue of February 22nd.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Wadia, appeared for the Official Assignee.

In the course of his judgment his Lordship made the following observations:—

"It certainly appears to me that an Official Assignee ought to have some sense of personal responsibility in matters of this kind, he ought not to be a mere automaton moving at the direction of creditors as soon as money is produced, without the exercise apparently of the slightest intelligence. If that is to continue to be the practice of that office it seems to me, that a very great hardship must continually be inflicted, as in this case it has undoubtedly been inflicted upon innocent persons at the instance of a highly placed official of the Court. . . . He (the Official Assignee) is actuated by no more than the most shadowy suspicions, and the whole inquiry, as is evident, can only be described as the wildest fishing. I cannot think that it reflects any credit upon the Official Assignee to appear as the figure-head of such proceedings."

The Advocate-General moved on the affidavit of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee, which we give below "in extenso." Mr. Sethna in his affidavit stated.

"After the judgment herein was delivered I made inquiries and I have ascertained the following facts which do not appear to have been placed before this Hon. Court at the time when the said judgment was delivered, and which I believe had a bearing on the matter before this Hon. Court.

In or about the month of May 1914 the Insolvent presented a composition scheme to compound with his creditors at the rate of 4 annas in the rupee. On the said composition scheme the Acting Official Assignee made his report in which he reported that it did not appear that the Insolvent had committed any offence under section 103 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and specially referred to the transaction in question. I crave leave to refer to the said report when produced.

The said composition scheme came before the learned Commissioner in Insolvency on the 6th day of August 1914 when the opposing creditors appeared before the Court, and opposed the same. I am informed by the Solicitors of the opposing creditors that Counsel for the opposing creditors contended that the opinion of the Official Assignee as to whether this transaction was a fraudulent preference or not, was not justified by the public examination of the Insolvent and the said statements and other circumstances, that the said transaction was a fraudulent preference and therefore the scheme should not be sanctioned. The learned Commissioner in Insolvency then expressed an opinion that if the opposing creditors undertook to move the Official Assignee to file a suit, to dispute among other transactions, this transaction he would adjourn the consideration of the scheme for three months within which time the suit was expected to be heard and decided. The opposing creditor by his counsel gave the required undertaking to the Court made in the Order of the 6th August 1914 copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked (A.) After the said order was made the opposing creditor called upon the Official Assignee to demand the title deeds from the defendant and on her failing to deliver the same to him, he would file a suit against her and gave their personal undertaking to indemnify him against all costs. Having regard to the order of 6th August 1914 the Acting Official Assignee on receipt of such letter and undertaking had no course left open to him but to file a suit to set aside the transaction and before doing so he took the further precaution of applying for leave to the Court and in the affidavit of the creditor on which the leave was applied for, the order of 6th August 1914 is specially mentioned. I refer to the said affidavit when produced.

After making the aforesaid inquiries and inspecting the records I saw the Hon. the Commissioner in Insolvency and placed the same before him and his Lordship was pleased to say that the information given to me by the Solicitors of the opposing creditor was correct and that it was at his Lordship's direction that the suit was filed.

I submit that these facts had a very material bearing on the question how this suit came to be filed by the Official Assignee and that if they were before this Hon. Court, this Hon. Court would have seen that the Official Assignee was practically directed by the Court of the learned Commissioner in Insolvency to file this suit on his being put in motion by the creditors who had challenged the conclusion come to by him as to the validity of the transaction.

I therefore pray that the Hon. Court may in the light of these facts be pleased to reconsider the observations made by it on the action of the Acting Official Assignee and direct the same to be expunged from the judgment."

The order of the 6th August, 1914, made by the Commissioner in Insolvency referred to in para 3 of the affidavit was as follows:—

"Consideration postponed for three months on opposing creditor undertaking to put the Official Assignee in motion to recover properties which they alleged were transferred by way of fraudulent preference."

The Advocate-General said that had his Lordship been put in possession of the full facts which led to the filing of the suit he would not have held that any blame attached to the Official Assignee in filing the suit. The Advocate-General read the judgment from the "Bombay Chronicle" of 22nd February, and said in reply to the Court that he would not go so far as to say that the Official Assignee was a mere automaton. But in the present suit the Official Assignee regarded the order of the Court as tantamount to a direction to file a suit, and felt bound as an officer of the Court to carry out that direction.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

"I am glad that the Hon. and learned Advocate-General has been instructed to move in this matter and lay the full facts before the Court, because I was in some doubt, after having had my attention drawn to the personal application made in the Press of my judgment, whether I ought not, even assuming the facts to have been as I believed them to be, to have added some explanatory remarks. Still, assuming for a moment that the facts had been as I believed them to be when I delivered my judgment, it was not my intention to censure one Official Assignee more than another, and it is a fact that at the time I delivered the judgment I was not aware whether it was the acting or the permanent incumbent who had actually brought the suit. I was more concerned with the system under which this highly-paid official works; a system which as has often been contended before me, leaves him virtually no option but to bring suits at the instance of any creditor who may put him in funds to do so. I am very glad to hear that the Hon. and learned Advocate-General does not associate himself with such a proposition nor as I understand, does the Official Assignee go whole heartedly that length. I still think that it would be a most deplorable thing, if the Official Assignee were not to have any discretion when approached by creditors and were really to be obliged to lend his name to any suit they might wish to bring, provided they guaranteed all the costs. It is simple and it is plausible to argue that both the Judge sitting as Commissioner in Insolvency and the official Official Assignee representing the estate might possibly reason thus that in as much as the result such suits if successful would be to increase the estate, while if unsuccessful, all the costs having been previously guaranteed, the estate would be none the worse, they ought to be proceeded with quite irrespective of any independent investigation or exercise of discretion on the part of the Official Assignee. I do not think, however, that such arguments would really commend themselves to any Official Assignee or to any Judge who has had much experience in this court of such suits; for it is a matter of common experience and here I believe I should have the support of my brother Davar who is much better and more widely versed in. Insolvency matters than I am, that a very large percentage of these creditor-suits are brought not with any real hope of proving the merits of the alleged case but with ulterior motives which certainly could never commend themselves to so highly-placed and responsible an officer like the Official Assignee and the observations in my judgment were intended to strike at litigation of that kind and to impress upon the mind of the Official Assignee, whoever the official for the time being might be, the need of exercising his own discretion as far as possible when litigation of that kind offered itself to him and if satisfied that it was prompted by any improper motives and not launched with any "bona-fide" desire to increase the estate peremptorily to put a stop to it.

Furthermore this line of reasoning altogether ignores what may be thought the most important consideration of all, the great wrong and hardship that might be inflicted upon defendants.

I am happy to think from what has fallen from the Hon. and learned Advocate-General who is being instructed by the Official Assignee in person in this matter that both these gentlemen are so far in accord with me.

Reverting for one moment to the use which has been made of this judgment for the purpose of arguments elsewhere I must here protest against being thought to have had any intention of censuring directly or indirectly the conduct or judgment of any of my brother judges, particularly one for whom I entertain so high a respect as Davar J. I was not aware at the time the judgment was delivered of the further facts which have brought under my notice in this motion and whether I had or had not been aware of those facts I should certainly never have contemplated for one moment anything so indescent or improper as intending by implication to criticise any action or judgment of one of my brother judges. It now appears from what has been stated by the Hon. and learned Advocate-General that in the actual facts of this case leaving the general system and what might happen in other cases entirely out of consideration, no blame whatever could possibly be attached to the Official Assignee in the matter. I am very glad to have this opportunity of saying that even had it not been so, I should indeed have been sorry, if anything in my judgment could have been converted into a personal argument against one gentleman or in favour of another, so as possibly to do any official in his official capacity an injury. For what I had in view was what I have always thought to be inherently wrong in the system and my experience with many arguments I have heard in like cases convinces me that the evil I was attempting to correct was not likely to be, could hardly be attributed to any particular official. I still think that the practice revealed in the course of these arguments leaves a good deal to be desired, but that has nothing whatever to do with the personal character or personal conduct of any particular official; and as I have said, had all the facts been before me then as they are now, I should not have thought that particular case a suitable text upon which to express some of my own strongly-felt convictions about the system and the manner in which that system is worked, since they were entirely inappropriate in the actual facts of the case before me.

I therefore accede—and I may say that I accede with pleasure—to the suggestion of the Hon. and learned Advocate-General that upon the further information stated by him and contained in the affidavit of the Official Assignee, all that part of the judgment which can be read as containing any reflection upon the personal conduct of the Official Assignee in that case should be taken to be expunged.

Attorneys for the Official Assignee Messrs. Bhimji & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 8TH OF MARCH, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

L. A. Reference 60-14—4-06—Smetham B & Co. Batlia Vithal and others v. Lady Mankorebai widow and ors. Daphtary F and D Part Heard.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

For Exparte Decree against 1st and 2nd Defts.

1337-14—Chitnis M & R Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors. Khund: L & M.
For Orders and Directions.

T & I J—Bhai K & G In re Petitions for Probate of the last Wills and Testaments of Gordhandas Liladhar Narayen deceased v. Bai Pearibai widow and anr Petitioners Malvi H. Modi & R Bhimji & Co. Patell & Ezikiel Attorneys for the Creditors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1150-13—Payne and Co. Abraham E J Abraham Binodiram Balchand a firm v. Tyabjee D and Co. Part Heard 27-2-15.

817-14—Vachha and Co Sorabji Kharshedji Gangadhar Hariba Chandhari and ors Kharas & Co.

866-14—Little & Co. W H Brady & Co Ld. v. The Indo China Mfg Co. Ld. Payne and Co.

584-14—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd v. Bhagwanji Bovindji and ors Mathubhai J & M.

586-14—Bhaishanker K & B The Poona Bank Ltd v. Thaker Khatao Kuverji and ors Matubhai J & M.

693-14—Nadirshaw & D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Siddick Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

801-14—Raghavaya N & Co. Morarji Visanji v. Morarji Mulji & ors Captain and V Sabnis and G.

112-14—Hiralal and Co. Manilal Nanji Ludha and anr v. Teppa Roopa Little and Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors M K R B & Co Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai Widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co Jehangir S M and H.

S C 98-15—Rustomji & G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpol Harsey & Co a firm Motichand & D.

380-14—Ard H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba and ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant and ors Man H M & Co Mulji and Th. Moti and D.

21-15—N. C. Dalal Dewji Odhowji Chotani v. Shivji Hirji & Co., a firm Mulla & M.

1193-13—Khund L & M Tarachand Panalal & ors. v. Messrs. Maghji Walabhdas & Co. a firm and anr. Ard. H D & Co. Surajmal & Co. Madh K & C.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

739-14—Sabnis and G, Hariba Avdaji Shinde v Savlaram Umaji and ors, Judah & S.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Vanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shinde and ors, Sab and G, Judah and S, Part heard, 9-2-15.
Short Cause.

291-14.—Daph. F. & D., Ganeshlal Sabhagmal a firm, Ratanchand Premchand & ors., Dubash & Co.

174-12—Jehangir S M & H Sha Trolhanbhai Damp a firm v. Nadirshaw Dormusji Belgaumwalla and anr Ard H D & Co.

620-14—Little & Co Messrs P. Chunilal & Co a firm v. Jasrup Bejnath a firm Dikshit & P.

1106-14.—Madha & Ch. Champubai widow, v. Putlibai widow, Edg. G. N. Co.

1059-14.—Purnanand & Co., Bhagwanji Ramji & Co., a firm v. Noor Mahomed Fazul & ors., Pacha & Co.

1250-14—Dastur & Co Harilal Ganesh v Pragji Vallabdas Manecklal & Co.

1031-14—Amin and D Chandulal Laldas and ors v Ruzani widow and our Bhimji & Co. Mr. P & P.

859-13—Mulla and M. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Jimbabai widow and ors, Ard H D and Co, Payne and Co, Matu J and M. Shroff D and D.

862-14.—Mulla & M., Hirji Jitha & Co., a firm v. Virji Mansi & ors., In Person Sen B. & Co., Manch.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

692-14—Craige B & Caroe Hirabai widow v. Kesorbai Dikshet & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

281-14—Pocha & Co. Dossabhoy Cursetji Soonawala v. Gangaram Sakharam Seth & ors. Nanu H & Co. Part Heard.

1030-14—Manecklal & Co. Abdul Karim Haji Esmail v. Mahomed Joosub Haji

997-14—Ard H D & Co Abraham E J Abraham v Khetsedas Lachminarayan a firm and anr Malvi H M & R Dy D & Co.

424-14—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co a firm v Haji Khanoo Moosa a firm, Little and Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwala P. & P.

238-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

840-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co & M.

841-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

1021-14—M K R B and Co, Jehangir Rustomji Wadia v Ardeshir Hormusji Daruwala and anr, Vachha and Co.

1060-14—Payne and Co, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani v Sullemanji Karimji a firm, In person, Jeh S M and H.

1037-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v The All India United Insurance Co Ltd Edgelow G W & Co.

993-14—Jehangir G and B, Bai Pamibai v Govind Karson Chhaya, Jam R and D.

S SCT. 594-21470/14—Ardeshir H D & Co Parbhudas Soorchand and anr v Parbhashanker Avleshwar Hiralal and Co.

1089-14—Patell and Es, Chiranjilal Mahadev v Sudarmal Fulchand a firm, M K R B and Co.

867-14—Shroff D and D, Ardeshir Shapurji Itchapuria and anr v Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt and ors, Payne and Co, Daph F and D, Wadia G and Co, Craigie B and C, Raghavaya N and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Tyabji D and Co, Little and Co., Malvi H. M. and R. For Postponement.

1109-14—Man H M and Co. Allarakhia Jivraj v Narsi Jetha a firm, N C Dalal.

1110-14—Man H. M. and Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1112-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v Jetha Monsi a firm, In person.

1122-14—Mans H M and Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookada a firm. In person.

585-14—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ld v Keshav Shridhar Bhosekar and ors, Matu J and M.

40-14—Shroff D and D, Bai Sakerbai widow v Rao Bahadur Vussonji Khimji, Bhai K and G.

901-14—Mulla & M Sasvally Ebrahim and anr v Messrs Volkart Bro's firm Payne and Co.

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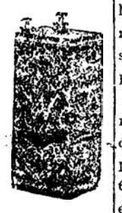

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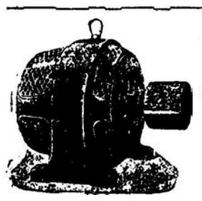

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

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But the reliability, mobility, and speed qualities of the motor-cycle prompted a further development. The armoured motor-car has proved efficient, so why should not its lighter colleague be adapted to a similar field of activity? There were many conclusive advantages in favour of such a development. The motor-cycle is smaller, consequently offers a less conspicuous target; it can turn within a smaller radius than a car; while to crown all there is its high speed.

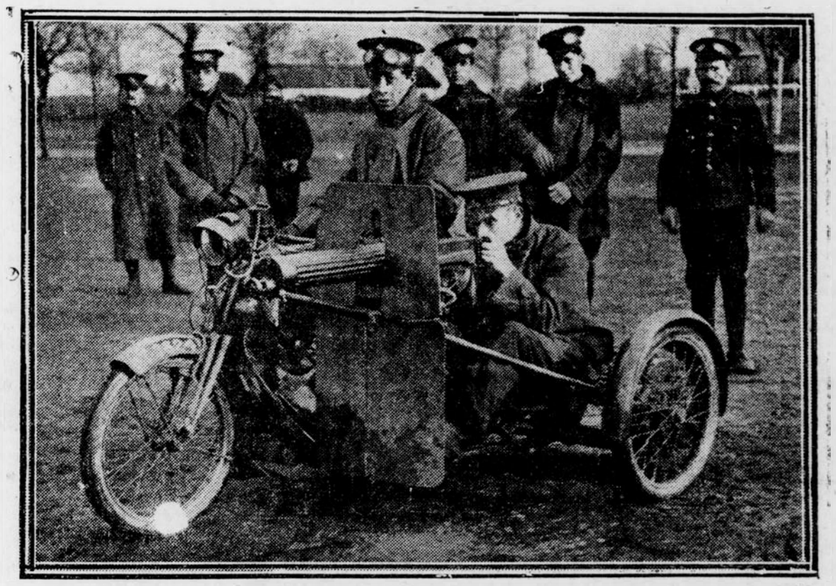
An experiment was made. A side-car of special design was prepared. It is of substantial construction, the axle and bracing stays being carried out upon heavy lines. What is the prow of the conventional side-car is converted into a gun shield, immediately behind which is placed the Maxim gun. The disposition of the weapon is such as to give full fire commanded of the road in front. The problem of stowing the ammunition has been solved ingeniously. The ammunition boxes are slung beneath the axle of the side-car and in such a manner as to be easily accessible by the gunner from his seat. This arrangement fulfils another purpose. The centre of gravity is placed very low, so that the dangers of capsizing are reduced to the minimum. This weight also serves to steady the vehicle, so that an improved gun platform is obtained.

The test with the experimental Maxim motor-cycle proving successful, a complete corps has now been organised. A 3¾ horse-power Scott machine, capable of developing 6 horse-power, has been adopted, having established its efficiency and reliability under the rigorous conditions of military operations. Each section is accompanied by a machine carrying reserve ammunition and spares, so that small repairs may be completed by the road-side. The movement has met with the approval of the military authorities, and there is every reason to believe that a large number of these mosquito craft of the highways will shortly see active service.

ELECTRO-AGRICULTURE.

The employment of electricity for agricultural purposes is undoubtedly increasing. It has been proved that by its use an increased yield of from 30 to 45 per cent. in wheat-growing and other cereals can be obtained on land of average fertility. Better results, however, seem to be obtained when used in gardening and in that direction the employment of electricity is more noticeable. The difficulty of adopting the system where there is not an electric supply can be surmounted by the use of a small electric plant, which is within the means of any small holder or gardener. A small petrol or oil engine coupled up with a dynamo costs a few pounds only, and will suffice to supply an apparatus that will heat an area which should give a sufficient increase in crops to repay the entire installation in a couple of years. But experiments can be conducted on quite a small scale in a garden frame, or in the open garden. A small electric accumulator such as is used for ignition in motor engines will supply the battery power; an induction coil intended for more or less continuous running can be bought from almost any scientific instrument maker. When the coil is working one end of its secondary winding, giving chiefly a positive electrical discharge is applied to a piece of galvanised wire net supported a few feet above the ground; the other end of the winding is attached to a zinc plate buried in the ground. Short thin wires are suspended at frequent spots in the netting, pointing towards the ground, and act as conductors from which the electricity can creep through the air to the tiny hairs or conductors on the leaves of the plants. Of course, some technical skill is required. The serious gardener must, however, have the right type of apparatus and must take special precautions as to the hours during which the current is applied, and the weather. Electricity is of no use during very hot, dry, sunny weather, nor in heavy rain. It is usually applied early in the morning and in the evening, and certain plants—for example, cabbage—require more watering. All plants experience one effect under the electric treatment, the circulation of the plant juice is hastened, and they are, therefore, able to "feed" more easily. A similar effect is observed in the human subject when under electrical stimulus. The plants themselves must never touch the overhead wires, otherwise the current will be conducted by them directly to the earth. The wires must be isolated by porcelain insulators.

A MAXIM MOTOR-CYCLE.



Corporal Fr Cody, son of the late Colonel Cody, driving while his gunner is sighting the weapon.

THE RECENT CHANNEL TUNNEL SCARE.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SCHEME.

A sensational story with a pseudo scientific basis is a very popular form of fiction that was developed by Jules Verne, who entranced his readers with "Ten thousand miles under the sea," a "Voyage to the Moon" and other tales that found many imitators. Whether he found invasion by a tunnel below the English Channel too great an undertaking or not will probably never be known, but the subject remained untouched. The present time offers a favourable opportunity, and India is just the place to launch a rumour of the possibility of a tunnel, burrowed in secret below the Channel, from the English side by Germans, terminating at Calais whence their compatriots might march dry foot on to British soil and take the country.

To cut a small tunnel across the English Channel would have no strategic value, it must be big enough to allow a certain number of men with their impediment to walk abreast and the walk would be something over 27 miles. The tunnel would really have to be equal to the space required for of a double line of rails and as marching at 4 miles an hour would be far too slow, trains would be required, and rails for them to run on. The trains might be provided from the Calais side on the completion of the tunnel, but the rails would have to be put in from the English end. The excavation would amount to at least three million cubic yards and a lining of good masonry would probably be required. Elaborate drainage, ventilation and hauling machinery would be necessary to bring out the excavated material that, if removed in ten years would be handled at the rate of 1,600 tons per day, which would have to be concealed from public and official knowledge, and the machinery from factory and boiler inspectors. This machinery even if made in Germany could not be got into place without attracting some attention. There are no uninhabited jungles along the south coast where such an enterprize could be attempted with safety and the bare idea of working at it for ten *en cachette* is untenable. It will soon be half a century since borings were made on both sides of the channel and a certain amount of tunnelling done by a very sanguine company whose chairman Sir Watkyn Williams Wyne enlivened Parliament with his advocacy of a scheme that was to improve the *entente cordiale* between France and England. The possibility of carrying out the work was established and admitted, but the chief advantage it offered was the freedom from sea sickness to passengers crossing the Straight. The commercial advantage in the handling of merchandise was less obvious, and even after the military dangers of a cross channel tunnel were all disposed of the scheme had not vitality enough to survive. It would make a fine subject for a Kinematograph show finishing with the explosion of a mine that lets the sea in on the enemy and drowns him in thousands.

Old issues of the engineering and other illustrated papers contain pictures of the tunnel works and sections of the channel showing the strata to be passed through and the proposed ventilating shafts that were to rise through the sea to renew the air and carry away the smoke from the locomotives, for electric traction was unknown. It is quite possible that the effect of coke fumes on the travellers would be worse than the *mal demer* they would experience on the steamer. We may safely let the channel tunnel alone for some time to come, feeling sure that the bazaar whatever happens, will never lose its appetite for a hoax.

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OIL TOPICS.

Conditions in the Oil Share Market have undergone practically no change during the past week, says the "Financier." There has still been in evidence a fair investment demand, which has absorbed floating stock without difficulty. A little shrinkage has taken place in prices in one or two directions, but the undertone of things has been quite good in the main.

ROUMANIAN OIL EXPORTS.

The export of Roumanian petroleum remains limited. Orders are fairly numerous at paying prices, especially for illuminating oils, and also to some extent for mineral and Diesel oils, but there are difficulties in the way of output. This is stated to be the position of affairs by the "Borsen Zeitung" (Berlin), of January 4. The exportation of illuminating oils, which has latterly been carried out in casks owing to the shortage of tanks, has now been prohibited by order of the Minister of Finance, which order also stipulates that no oil must be sent out from refiners which, on analysis, yields more than 10 per cent. distilate at 150 degrees. Consequently, large quantities of oil have had to be sent back to the refiners after great difficulty had been experienced in marketing it. There is reported to have been 300,000 tons of oil products in storage early in August last in Roumania, and it is now said that stocks have been growing at the rate of 60,000 tons per month, so that the present stocks must approach 600,000 tons, much of which is in the tanks at the refineries and prevents their working to anything like capacity. It is shown by "Oil News" that 161,000 and 148,0000 tons were produced in October and November, and 141,782 and 117,972 tons were refined respectively.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten," under the heading "we have only one enemy." publishes the following notice:—A striking proof of the truth of this phrase is the new prizes which, according to the official "Reichsanzeiger," have been set apart for special military achievements. Three of the four prizes are aimed against England and consist of sums of money from £25 to £125. These amounts will be awarded to the first soldier who steps upon the soil of Great Britain as a combatant, to the crew of the airship which before the 31st December, 1915, accomplishes a first flight to the English coast and drops explosives on English territory, and to the aviator who drops the first bomb on Dover.

The Burma Railway Wilcox Memorial Committee was formed some time ago to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a clock tower in Phayre Street to perpetuate the memory of Mr. J. Wilcox, late Agent of the Burma Railways. A sum of Rs. 5,300 has been raised and the committee have decided to approach the Railway Board with view to obtaining the necessary balance towards erection of the memorial.

THE FOSTERING OF TRADE BY THE STATE..

A BOARD OF INDUSTRY.

There have been numerous schemes suggested and many organisations formed on a voluntary basis, with the object of bringing systematic methods to bear on the question of British trade in foreign countries. The most profitable of all these suggestions, however, is that put forward by the Executive of the British Engineers' Association. The latter recognises that useful as are private endeavours in this connection, it would be a huge mistake to consider such efforts are all that the present situation demands. In a speech made some little time ago by Mr. Wilfrid Stokes to the Association, he advocated the formation of a "Board of Industry" with salaried Government officials to perform its appointed duties and having a chief who should become, *ipso facto*, a Cabinet Minister. The fact that the Foreign Office and Board of Trade have to perform so many duties which are considered of greater importance than propogating trade interests, proves that a separate department is essential. A striking point was brought into prominence by the speaker when he showed that the total sum spent on the whole of the work of the Board of Trade only amounts to 3¾d. per £100 of the trade of this country.

How much is actually spent on protecting and enlarging our trade interests abroad can be imagined when we remember what a vast range of matters come under the surveillance of the Board of Trade.

The Diplomatic Service has just formed the subject of a Royal Commission whose findings favour a more democratic system of appointments with better scale of salaries. This matter touches closely the subject under discussion, for the re-organisation of the Consular Service might well be undertaken at the same time and with a clearer realisation of the scope and possibilities of this important branch in the commercial world.

The British Engineers' Association is to be congratulated on the movement thus initiated and which, we trust, has already, at its back sufficient weight of well-informed public opinion to ensure the subject being well ventilated in Parliamnt when the opportune moment arrives.

When we turn to the other side of the case we have recent evidence as to the manner in which voluntary organisations intend to work out the salvation of British commercial interests. This has been afforded by the public utterance of Mr. J. Taylor Peddie, who has been elected Vice-President and Chairman of the Institute of Industry and Commerce, which has, incidentally, sprung up chiefly through his own indefatigable exertions. The expression of views to which we refer, appeared recently in the daily Press and had regard to the Government scheme for financing the British dye industry. The scheme, which has behind it the very influential support of scientific investigators and commercial interests, is not approved of by Mr. Peddie, who deplores such a misdirection of public and private money. Not for himself alone does he speak, but "on behalf of the substantial trade and other interests represented by the Institute." We are given to understand that far removed from "the vulgar ken" is being worked out a far, far better scheme than the Government have ever dreamed of and that for the Institute to be forestalled in this, its initial triumph, will be a grave national mistake. But the solicitude of Mr. Peddie for the right usage of subscribed funds reminds us that the Institute itself is diligently gathering in the small sum of £1,500.000, and those who invest in this enterprising undertaking should rest satisfied in the assurance that the funds will be jealously withheld from such hair-brained schemes as a British dye industry subsidised by the British Government.—"Cassier's Engineering Monthly."

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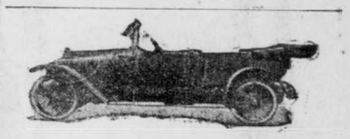

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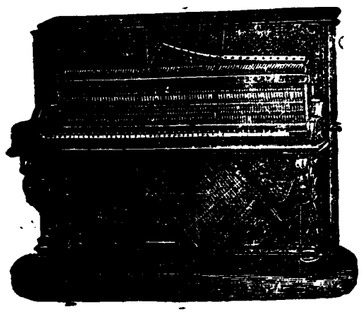

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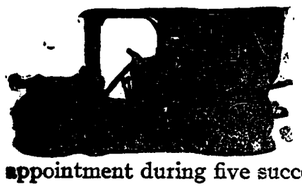

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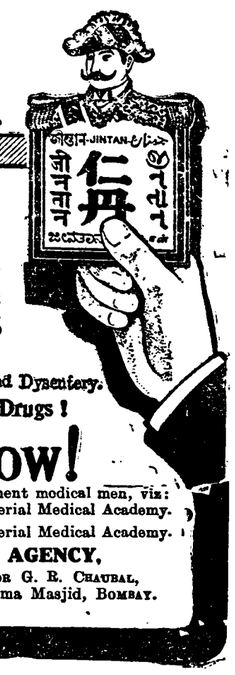

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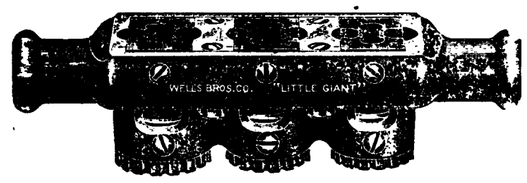

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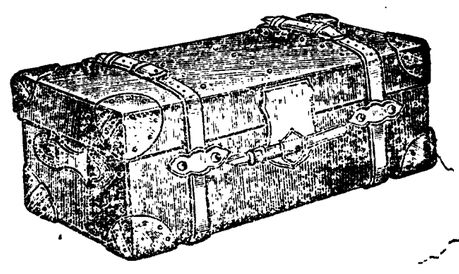

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